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OCTOBER 29, 1990 -

URBAN/MUNICIPAL

AGENDA OF THE LOCAL
ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

K.E. AVERY
CITY CLERK



CITY HALL
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
L8N 3T4

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

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URBAN/MUNICIPAL

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October 23, 1990

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OCT 31 1990

NOTICE OF MEETING

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee

Monday, 1990 October 29

12:00 o'clock noon

Room 219, City Hall

C. J. Coutts, Secretary
Local Architectural Conservation
Advisory Committee

A G E N D A

A. Special Presentation--T.H. & B. Station

Guests: Ross Hanham, Trevor Garwood-Jones Architects Inc.
Dave McCann, Parker Consultants, Inc.
Norbert Sebris, Project Manager for GO Transit

1. Minutes of the meeting held 1990 September 24

2. Designations:

ACTION a) St. Thomas Anglican (copy to follow)

3. Additions to Inventory

ACTION a) - 1651 King Street East
- 255 MacNab Street North
- 162 Hess Street North
- 163 and 167 Rebecca Street

4. Restoration, Re-Use, Redevelopment

- a) Strathcona Fire Station - Update (no copy)
- b) Tivoli Theatre - Update (no copy)
- c) Pigott Lobby Windows - Update (no copy)
- d) 17, 19-31 King Street East (Sam the Record Man and Woolworth Stores) - proposed demolition for parking lot - Update (no copy)
- e) West Avenue School
- f) T. H. & B. Roundhouse

5. Heritage Districts

- a) Durand South - Update (no copy)

6. Heritage Funding

ACTION

- a) Whitehern - 41 Jackson Street West

ACTION

- b) Hamilton Museum of Steam and Technology

7. Sub-Committee Reports

- a) Research Sub-Committee Minutes:
 - (i) 1990 August 22
 - (ii) 1990 September 12
 - (iii) 1990 October 3
- b) Joint Plaquing Sub-Committee (no copy)

8. Special Projects

- a) Report on Protection of Designated Buildings

9. Information Items

- a) Preserving Ontario's Architecture - Window Conservation Workshop - Postponed
- b) LACAC News - Summer 1990
- c) Tivoli Project - Excerpts from Proposal
- d) Heritage Dimensions - Summer 1990
- e) Hamilton Historical Board Minutes - 1990 September 11
- f) Hamilton Museum of Steam and Technology - New Brochure
- g) Study of Collections for City of Hamilton Museums - Summary and Recommendations
- h) City of Etobicoke Correspondence re: Sir William Pearce Howland House

10. Other Business

11. Adjournment

Monday, 1990 Sep
12:00 o'clock p.m.
Room 219, City H

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The Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee met.

There were present:

Mrs. D. Dent, Chairman
Mr. R. Wheeler, Vice-Chairman
Alderman W. McCulloch
Mrs. J. Rigby
Mr. R. Brough
Mr. B. Henley

Regrets:

Mr. J. Mokrycke
Mr. R. Rankin
Mrs. G. Simmons

Also present:

Mrs. N. Chapple, Planning Department
Ms. A. Gillespie, Planning Department
Mr. V. Matus, Planning Department
Mr. C. Hartley, Durand Neighbourhood Association
Ms. M. Forget, Planning Department
Mr. G. Whitehouse, Planning Department
Mr. J. Gamble, Community Development Department
Mr. L. Farr, City Solicitor's Department
Ms. C. Coutts, Secretary

1. LETTERS OF THANKS TO ALDERMEN

With the recent resignations of Alderman John Smith, a member of LACAC, and Alderman Dave Christopherson, the Chairman suggested that a letter be sent to them thanking them for their support and involvement in LACAC in the past.

2. MINUTES ADOPTED

The Minutes of the meeting held 1990 July 23 were adopted as circulated.

3. (a) DESIGNATION - 988 CONCESSION STREET

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated 1990 September 19 from the Director of Local Planning respecting the designation of 988 Concession Street. The Committee approved the following recommendation:

- a) That approval be given to the Intent to Designate the house at 988 Concession Street (originally known as Inkermann Cottage) as a property of historical and architectural value pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act, 1983; and,
- b) That the City Solicitor be authorized and directed to take appropriate action to have this property designated pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act, 1983.

3. (b) DESIGNATION - 74 CHARLTON AVENUE EAST

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated 1990 September 17 from the Director of Local Planning respecting the designation of 74 Charlton Avenue East. The Committee approved the following recommendation:

- a) That approval be given to the Intent to Designate the house at 74 Charlton Avenue East as a property of historical and architectural value pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act, 1983; and,

**The Local Architectural Conservation
Advisory Committee**

1990 September 24

- b) That the City Solicitor be authorized and directed to take appropriate action to have this property designated pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act, 1983.

The Committee was informed that Mr. Whelan, Lawyer for the owner of this property, was informed that the designation recommendation was on today's agenda and was invited to attend the meeting.

4. (a) STRATHCONA FIREHALL STATION

Discussion ensued on the status of the Strathcona Firehall Station and the Committee was informed that photographs of rebuilt firehalls have been forwarded to Mrs. Papadopoulos, a member of the St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church. Mrs. Chapple stated that no further developments have occurred with respect to the relocation of the Stratcona Fire Station, but that the Committee will be kept informed of its progress.

4. (b) ST. MARK'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

The Committee was in receipt of an Information Report dated 1990 September 17 from the Director of Local Planning outlining the results of the Ontario Municipal Board Hearing respecting the application by St. Mark's Anglican Church for rezoning to permit a proposed non-profit housing development. The application was approved by the Ontario Municipal Board. The Chairman suggested that a letter be sent to Mr. Tony Butler thanking him for his participation at the Ontario Municipal Board Hearing.

It was suggested that the City have independent professionals who specialize in heritage buildings to evaluate the restoration costs of heritage conservation.

4. (c) TIVOLI THEATRE

The Committee was in receipt of an Information Report dated 1990 September 17 from the Director of Local Planning respecting the proposed restoration of the Tivoli Theatre. The Committee was informed that a copy of the restoration proposal prepared by David Mesbur Architect Limited, is available in the Planning Department.

4. (d) PIGOTT LOBBY WINDOWS

The Committee was in receipt of an Information Report dated 1990 September 17 from the Director of Local Planning respecting the installation of the Pigott lobby windows. Mrs. Chapple informed the Committee that the windows have not yet been installed. Mrs. Dent suggested that the Building Department be contacted to enquire about the work presently being done on the front of the Pigott building.

4. (e) DEMOLITION PERMIT APPLICATIONS

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated 1990 September 24 from the Director of Local Planning respecting LACAC's comments on proposed Demolition Permit Applications for listed residential buildings. The Committee approved the following recommendation:

- a) That LACAC adopt a policy for commenting, whenever possible, on proposed Demolition Permit Applications for listed residential buildings within an established time frame, to be developed in conjunction with the Building Department; and,

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1990 September 24

- b) That in order to work within this time frame, that LACAC delegate the responsibility of providing comments on demolition permit applications to the Research Sub-Committee, and if a meeting is not scheduled, then to the Research Sub-Committee Chairman; and,
- c) That the proposed time frame attached hereto as Appendix A be adopted on a trial basis in order to determine its feasibility.

4. (f) DUNDURN GARDENER'S COTTAGE

Mrs. Nina Chapple informed the Committee that the designated Dundurn Gardener's Cottage located at 25 Tecumseh Street has recently been sandblasted. Because this building is designated pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act, the owner must receive approval from LACAC, before any alterations and restorations are made. In this case, LACAC was not consulted before the sandblasting took place. It was suggested that the Research Sub-Committee forward a letter to the owner of this property outlining that she has jeopardized, not only the building, but her chances to be eligible for possible heritage funding.

4. (g) CUSTOM HOUSE

The Committee was informed that a back porch is being added to the designated Custom House. A heritage easement on all four facades is held by the Ontario Heritage Foundation on this property. Mrs. Nina Chapple will investigate this matter and report back at the next meeting.

5. ADDITIONS TO THE CITY'S INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURALLY AND/OR HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated 1990 September 17 from the Chairman of the Research Sub-Committee respecting additions to the City's Inventory of Architecturally and/or Historically Significant Buildings. The Committee approved the following recommendations:

That the following properties be added to the City's Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest:

- a) TH&B Roundhouse, 600 Aberdeen Avenue;
- b) Chedoke Hospital Buildings -
 - i) Bruce Building
 - ii) McLean Building
 - iii) Wilcox Building
 - iv) Central Building
 - v) West Quarters and Service Building
 - vi) Long and Bisby Building
- c) Children's Museum, 1072 Main Street East (Gage Park)
- d) 70 Ferguson Avenue North

The Committee was informed that the Research Sub-Committee will be conducting an on-site visit of the TH&B Roundhouse and that members will be invited to attend.

**The Local Architectural Conservation
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**6. (a) HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY - DURAND SOUTH
(MARKLAND STREET) AREA**

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated 1990 September 17 from the Director of Local Planning respecting a Heritage Conservation District Study for the Durand South (Markland Street) Area. The Committee approved the following recommendation:

- a) That a Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan for the area of Durand South which includes Markland Street, (James Street South to Bay Street South), Chilton Place and MacNab Street South (between Charlton Avenue West and Markland Street) be undertaken; and,
- b) That the Planning Department be directed to submit an application to the Ministry of Culture and Communications for a Heritage Conservation District Study; and,
- c) That the City Solicitor's Department be directed to prepare a by-law defining Durand South (Markland Street area) as an area to be examined for future designation as a Heritage Conservation District.

Note: A petition was submitted by the Property Owners to the Planning Department with 26 signatures requesting the Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan.

A recommendation with respect to a Heritage Conservation District Study of the Durand South Area was sent to the Planning and Development Committee earlier this year to include it in the Planning Department's 1990 Work Program; however, funding for this project was not available within the Planning Department's 1990 Budget.

**6. (b) CONGRATULATORY LETTER FROM CAPIC RE MACNAB HERITAGE
DISTRICT**

The Committee was in receipt of a letter dated 1990 June 15 from the Chairman of the Central Area Plan Implementation Committee congratulating LACAC for the excellent work resulting in the MacNab Heritage District. The Secretary was directed to forward this letter to the Planning and Development Committee for their information.

6. (c) PROPOSED CHANGES TO 262 AND 268 JAMES STREET SOUTH

Mr. Marik Radojewski of Radojewski Architects, appeared before the Committee to outline the proposed changes to 262 and 268 James Street South. Mr. Radojewski informed the Committee that the garage on the southside of the property will be demolished, that a new fire escape will be built and that the roof will be refurbished. Mr. Radojewski added that any columns or architectural features affected by these alterations will be replicated. Mr. Rob Brough, Chairman of the Research Sub-Committee, agreed that these changes will be an improvement to the property. Mrs. Chapple stated that although the garage to be demolished is not an original garage, staff will make a site visit to the property to determine whether a Heritage Demolition Permit is required. Mr. Radojewski was requested to submit Plans for the fire escape to the Research Sub-Committee for review to ensure that his Plans are in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.

7. (a) HERITAGE FUNDING - 219 - 227 FERGUSON AVENUE S.

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated 1990 September 17 from the Director of Local Planning respecting Heritage Funding for 219 - 227 Ferguson Avenue South. The Committee approved the following recommendation:

That a Designated Property Grant for each of the 5 owners of the designated property (5-Unit Rowhouse) at 219 - 227 Ferguson Avenue South be approved to replace the existing asphalt/shingled roof with wood/shingled ones.

7. (b) PROCEDURES FOR HERITAGE FUNDING APPLICATIONS

The Committee was in receipt of an Information Report dated 1990 September 24 from the Director of Local Planning respecting procedures for Heritage Funding Applications. It was agreed that LACAC approval be given earlier in the procedure when the list of eligible projects is prepared and that the technical implementations of the projects, once approved, be delegated to LACAC staff.

8. (a) COMMERCIAL/OFFICE DEVELOPMENT - 119 JAMES STREET N.

Mrs. Nina Chapple asked the Committee to comment on the site plan application (DA 90 37) for commercial/office development for 119 James Street North. The Committee agreed that the low facade streetscape should be preserved. The Secretary was directed to forward this comment as well as the comments made by the Research Sub-Committee at its meeting held 1990 September 12 to the Director of Local Planning with a copy to the Urban Design Committee.

8. (b) DEMOLITION OF THE WOOLWORTH'S BUILDING - 17-31 KING STREET EAST

Comments were also requested by LACAC on the proposed demolition of the Woolworth's building located at 17 - 31 King Street East for use as a parking lot. It was the opinion of the Research Sub-Committee Chairman that the building should be kept and the facade maintained. The Secretary was requested to forward comments from the Research Sub-Committee to the Director of Local Planning, the Urban Design Committee and CAPIC with respect to this matter. This item will be placed on the next agenda to determine the status of this project.

9. DE-REGISTERING PLANS FOR SUB-DIVISION - LOTS OF RECORD

The Committee was in receipt of a memorandum dated 1990 August 3 from the Assistant City Solicitor respecting De-registering Plans for Sub-division, in particular, for 65 Markland Street. Mr. Lorne Farr, City Solicitor's Department, appeared before the Committee to report on De-registering Plans for Sub-division and the effect of the de-registration on Lots of Record. The Committee agreed that before any properties are designated, that the Committee should contact the Legal Department to determine if that particular property sits on multiple lots of record.

Mrs. Nina Chapple brought to the Committee's attention that the City of Toronto has additional protection on heritage buildings and that demolition control is extended. Mrs. Chapple will bring this information and a report on permanent protection of designated buildings to the next meeting for discussion.

10. INFORMATION ITEMS RECEIVED AS CIRCULATED

At that particular moment, the quorum was lost and all Information Items as circulated with the agenda were received for information.

11. LISTER BLOCK

The Chairman indicated to the Committee that she had been contacted by Mr. Murray Aikman, Chairman of the Strathcona Firehall Action Committee, indicating an interest to sit on the Lister Block Sub-Committee. With respect to the Lister Block, the Chairman will forward an information package on the Lister Block to Mr. Sam Sniderman, owner of the Tivoli Theatre, who expressed an interest in this property.

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12. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL - SOURCES OF SANDSTONE

The Committee was in receipt of a letter from the Christ Church Cathedral requesting assistance in locating sources of sandstone for their stairs. This letter was referred to the Research Sub-Committee.

13. KING STREET EAST PLAQUES

The Committee was in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Mary Pocius from the International Business Improvement Area, informing the City that owners of buildings on which the plaques along King Street East were to be installed, preferred stone inlays. The Committee was informed that this issue would be resolved at a meeting of the Downtown Action Plan Committee.

There being no further business, the meeting then adjourned.

Taken as read and approved

Mrs. Diane Dent, Chairman
Local Architectural Conservation
Advisory Committee

C.J. Coutts, Secretary

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L A C A C

LOCAL ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts
LACAC Secretary

DATE: October 22, 1990

FROM: Rob Brough, Chairman
Research Sub-Committee

SUBJECT: Additions to Inventory

RECOMMENDATION:

That the following properties be added to the City's Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest:

- a. 1651 King Street East
- b. 255 MacNab Street North
- c. 162 Hess Street North
- d. 163 and 167 Rebecca Street

BACKGROUND:

1. The Research Sub-Committee has reviewed these buildings and agreed that they should be added to the Inventory.



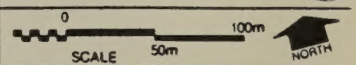
1651 KING STREET EAST

Possibly farm house belonging to
Harvey Crosthwaite as shown on the
1875 Atlas of Wentworth County

1651 King Street East

CITY OF HAMILTON

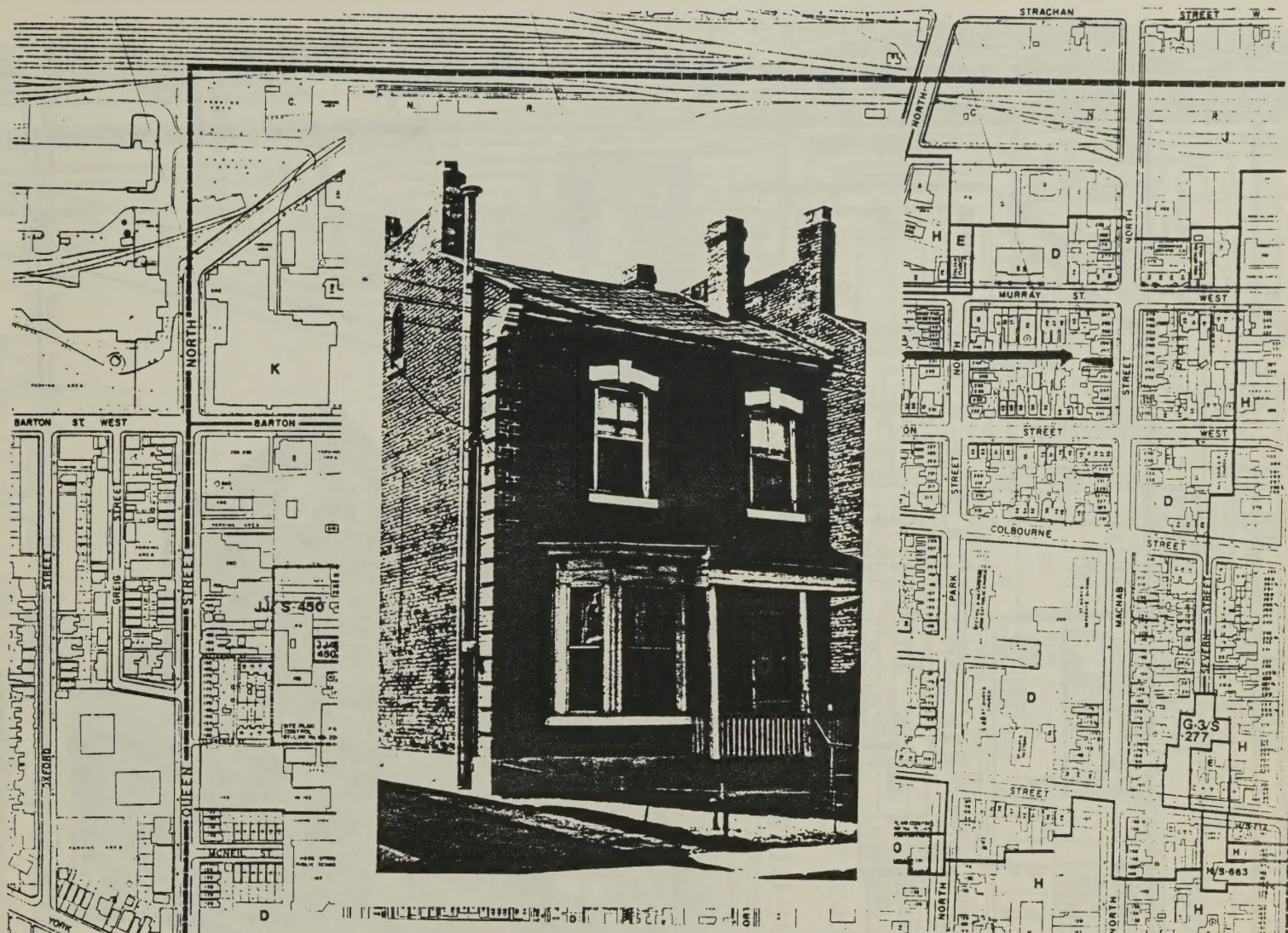
DELTA EAST
ZONING



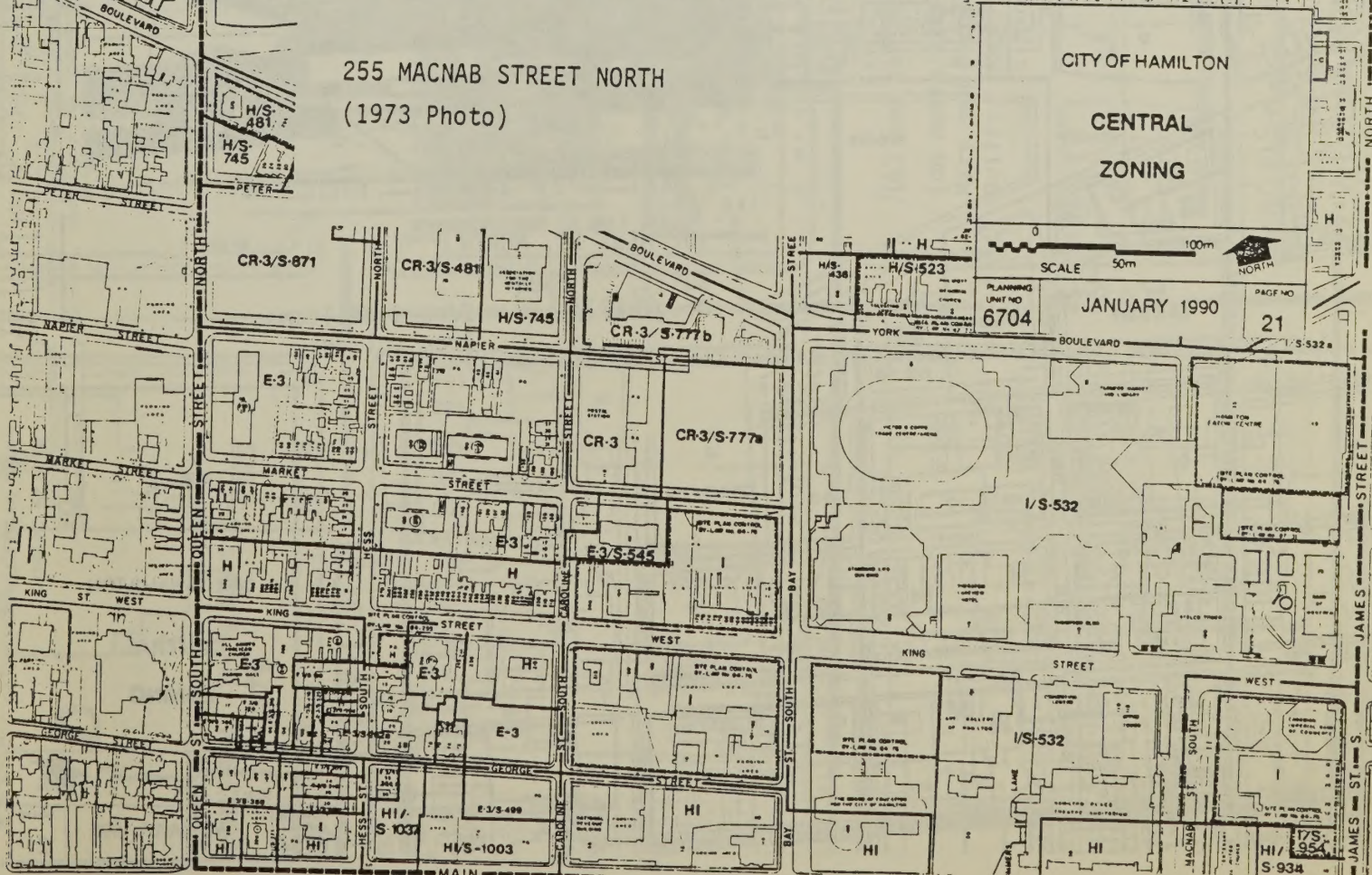
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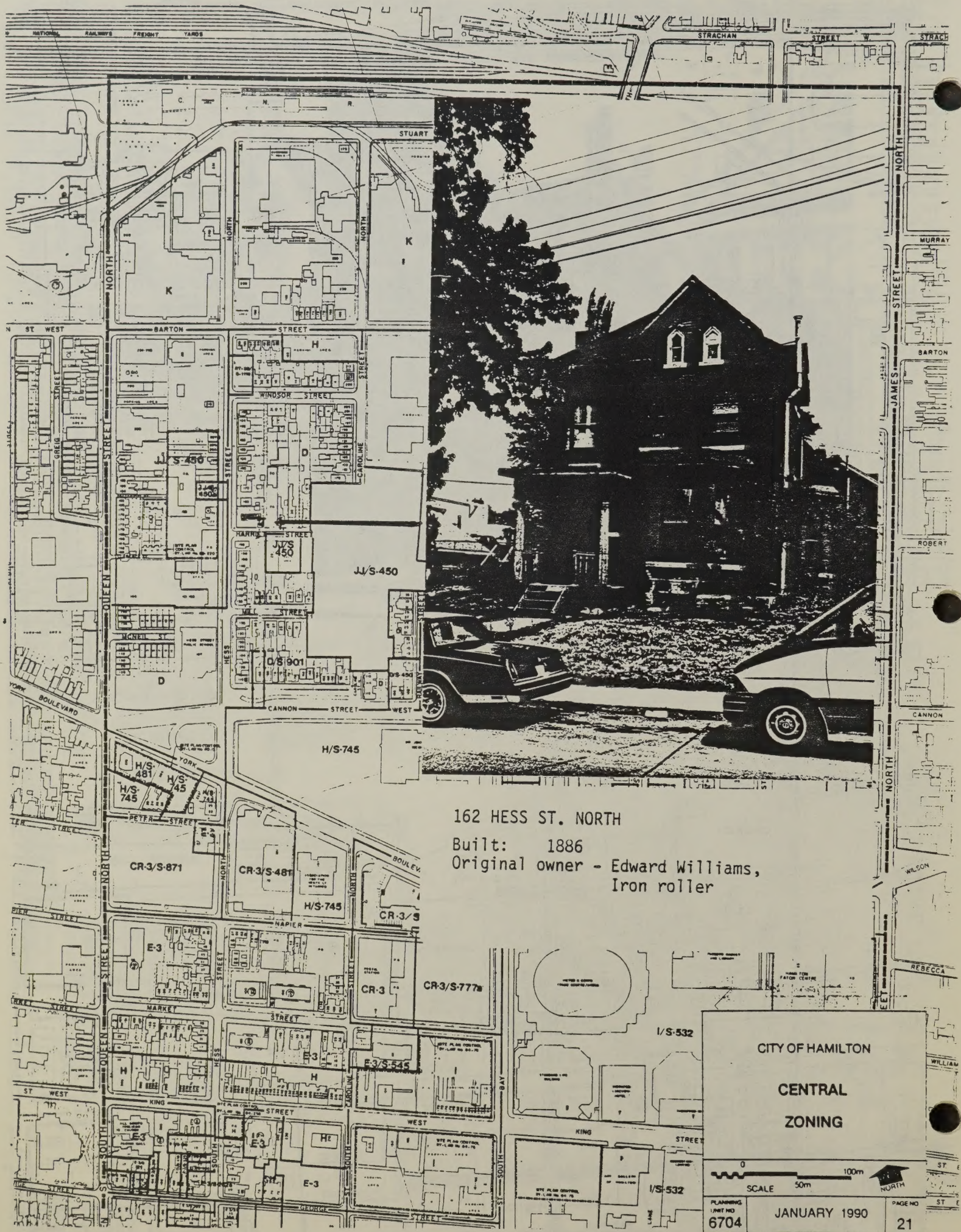
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255 MACNAB STREET NORTH
(1973 Photo)





162 HESS ST. NORTH

Built: 1886

Original owner - Edward Williams,
Iron roller

CITY OF HAMILTON

CENTRAL

ZONING

0 100m
SCALE 50m

PLANNING
UNIT NO
6704

JANUARY 1990

PAGE NO

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DR. J. EDGAR DAVEY
PUBLIC SCHOOL

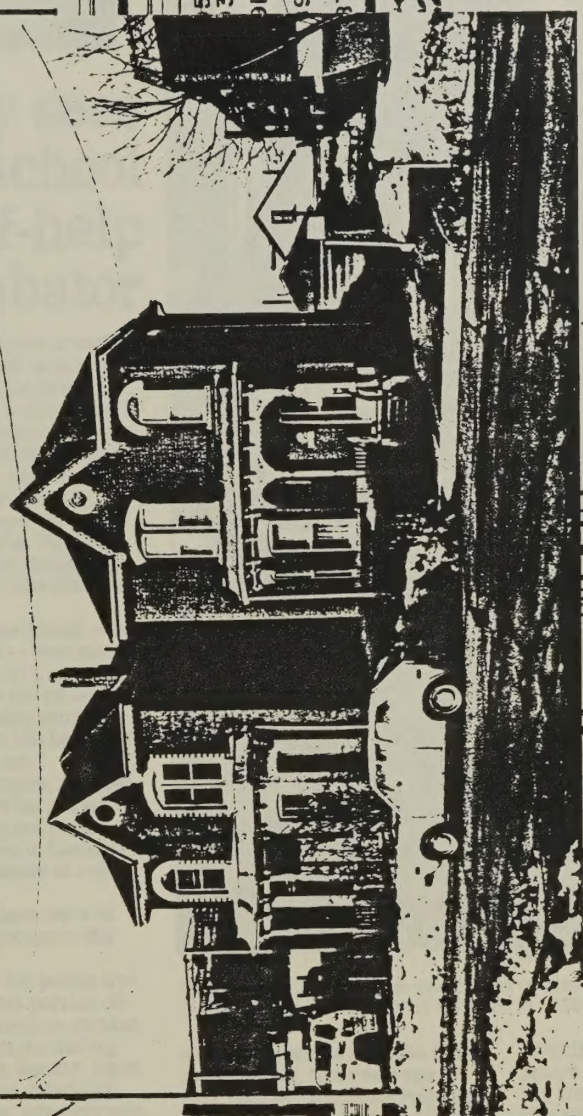
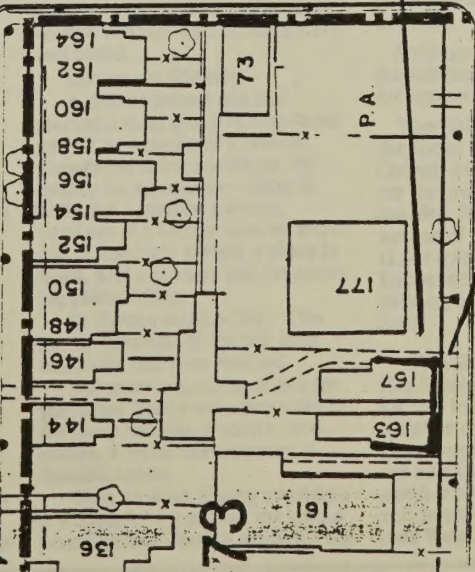
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SITE PLAN
CONTROL BY-LAW
79-279

WILSON

NORTH

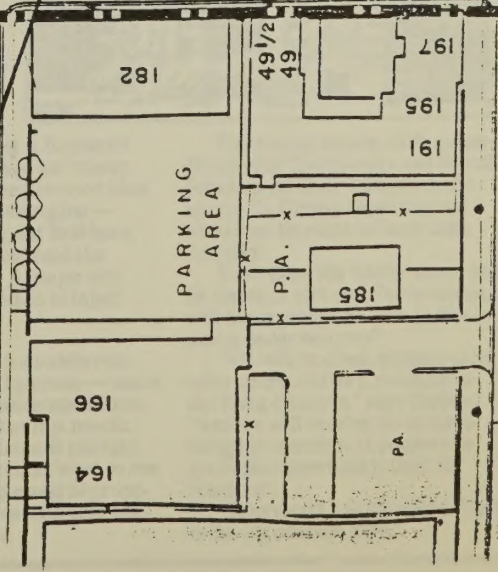


STREET

STREET

REBECCA

163 and 167 REBECCA ST.
(on north side between
Mary and Ferguson Sts.)
Built: 1889



AVENUE

PARKING
AREA

P.A.

49 1/2
49

J

AMITY REHABILITATION CENTRE

225

P.A.

245

251

H
PARKING
AREA

253

55
53
51
49
47
45
261

WILLIAM

STREET

KII

STREET
BEAT
526-3391

Paul Wilson

Emmy sees old school as self-help incubator

THERE ARE just a few schools of Victorian vintage left in this city. Hamilton tore the rest down.

West Avenue School is a survivor. The wedding-cake bell tower is gone, but the building still has a solid, grand look — like the dignified Queen Victoria herself.

Emmy Weisz says she doesn't really understand this Victorian stuff. She grew up in Holland, in a house built in 1850. Now that's history.

But West Avenue School — a mere 105 years old — does get her excited. In a room off the spacious central hall, where the ceilings reach the sky, the tiny woman closes her eyes and lets her dream for this place spill out.

"She sees ideas, tears, joy, electricity bouncing off the old walls. She sees something not yet in place anywhere else in Canada — a queen-sized incubator of self-help.

At last count, there were 94 self-help support groups in this city.

They are there for people trying to cope with post-partum depression, cancer, phobias, strokes, divorce, alcoholism, stuttering, sexual abuse, grief, obesity, lupus, learning disabilities, infertility, deafness, blindness, schizophrenia, suicide, Tay-Sachs and more.

A century ago, Victoria's days, we didn't think much of self help. There were institutions and stern-faced doctors.

Now we know the hospitals, the clinics, the counsellors don't always have miracles on tap. Sometimes, we have to help ourselves.

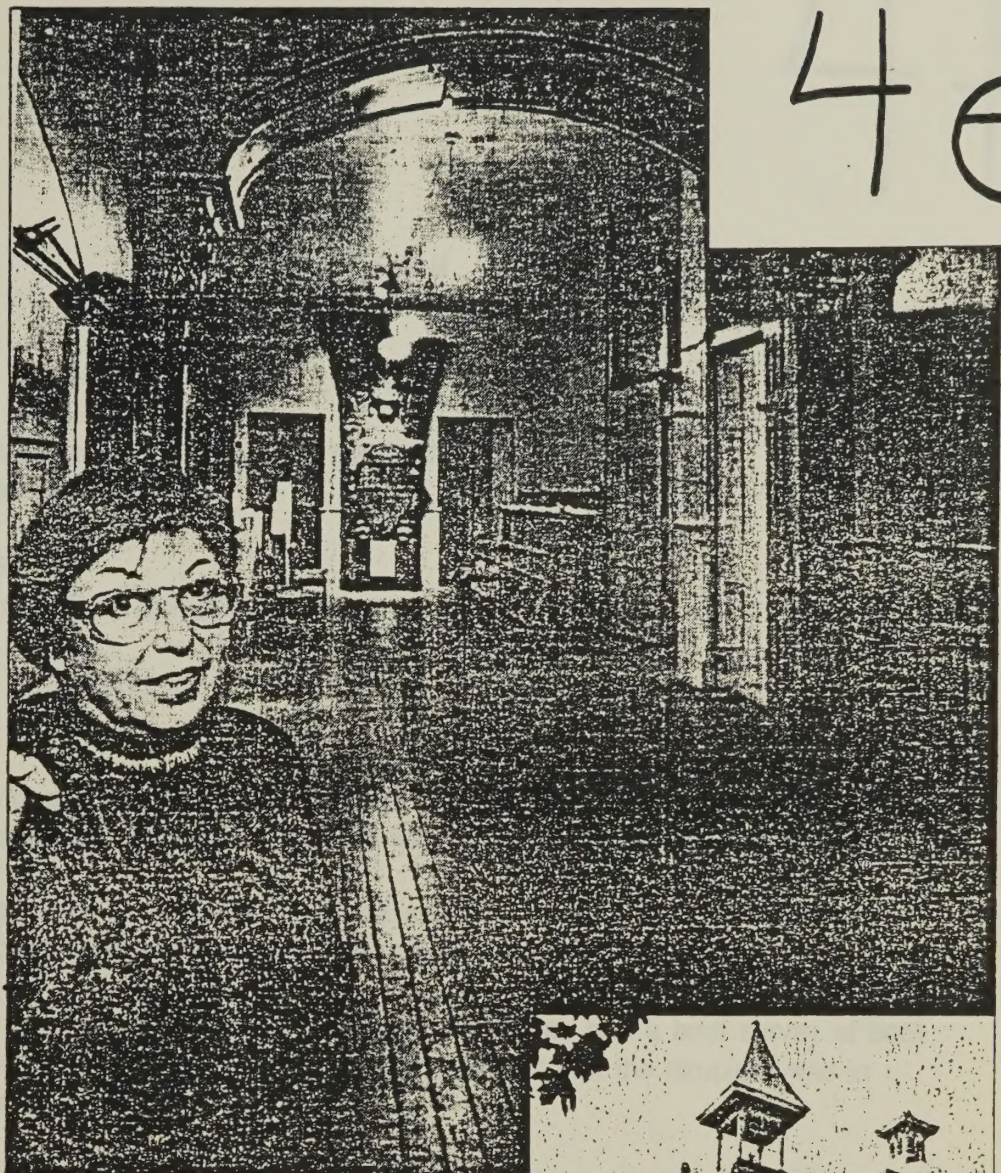
Emmy, a counsellor herself, knows just how West Avenue should work:

"I see someone coming down this hall and saying to the receptionist, 'I have this problem. I don't seem to be getting any help. I know there must be others. How can I bring them together?'"

And that staffer would know just how to make it happen. That group would soon have a place to meet at West Avenue, a mailing address, a phone number, a filing cabinet, use of a photocopier, a computer, a coffee machine.

But there's a hitch. Emmy and the other members of SWASH — Save West Avenue for Self Help — still have to sell city hall.

The last students left West Ave-



Kaz Novak, The Spectator

Emmy Weisz in the ornate central hall of West Avenue School. Inset: The school as it looked in 1950.

nue School, across from the Hamilton General, five years ago. In 1987, the city bought the building from the school board for \$270,000.

City hall went after a demolition permit fast — someone there thought we needed a parking lot.

But LACAC, a committee that acts as the city's architectural watchdog, raced around for ideas on how to keep West Avenue alive and useful.

Emmy got thinking.

A decade before, she had started a local group to help families hit by Alzheimer's. She remembered the frustrations. No money for a post box — they finally got a mailing address, courtesy of a barber shop on Barton. It was hard getting a place to meet. And a place to put the growing piles of files.

So Emmy told LACAC: "I've got it." The idea of the self-help incubator had been hatched.

But there was competition for the space. There were proposals for co-op housing, a health-care centre, a children's museum, a Spanish school.

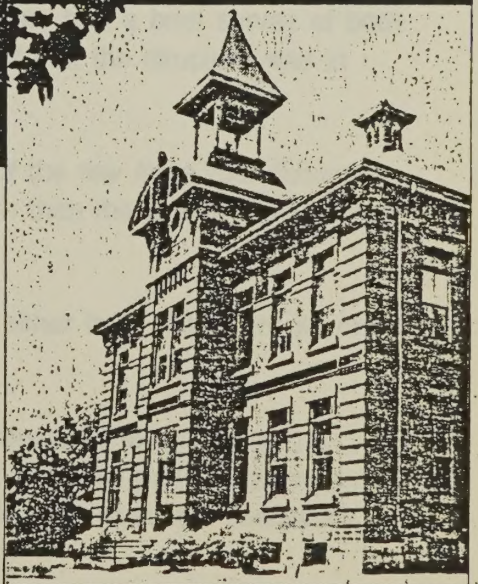
Then, in what Emmy considers a wonderful act of God, the school board kicked Theatre Aquarius out

of McIlwraith School on Murray West. The city said the theatre people could use West Avenue until their deluxe new building downtown is ready next fall.

So Emmy and friends had time for homework.

They talked to the Social Planning & Research Council and it looked for money for the project. The province likes the idea. So does the region — instead of handing out \$500 here, \$1,000 there, it could fund the House of SWASH. A major city industry is also poised to inject funds.

SWASH — with ex-alderman Reg Wheeler as chairman — made its case to the finance and administration committee last month. Everyone there listened politely, but now the politicians want to see another complete round of proposals from everyone who ever coveted West Avenue.



The money people, such as the Ministry of Community and Social Services, set their budgets in the spring. So Emmy hopes the city makes up its mind no later than January.

Even then, she knows there will be issues to sort out. For instance, will those groups be able to live in peace under one roof?

"We will be close, passing each other in the hallway, meeting at the filing cabinets," says Emmy. "And we will realize we do have things in common. If people are given the opportunity, they do reach out.

"Everybody has strengths. That is the big concept here."

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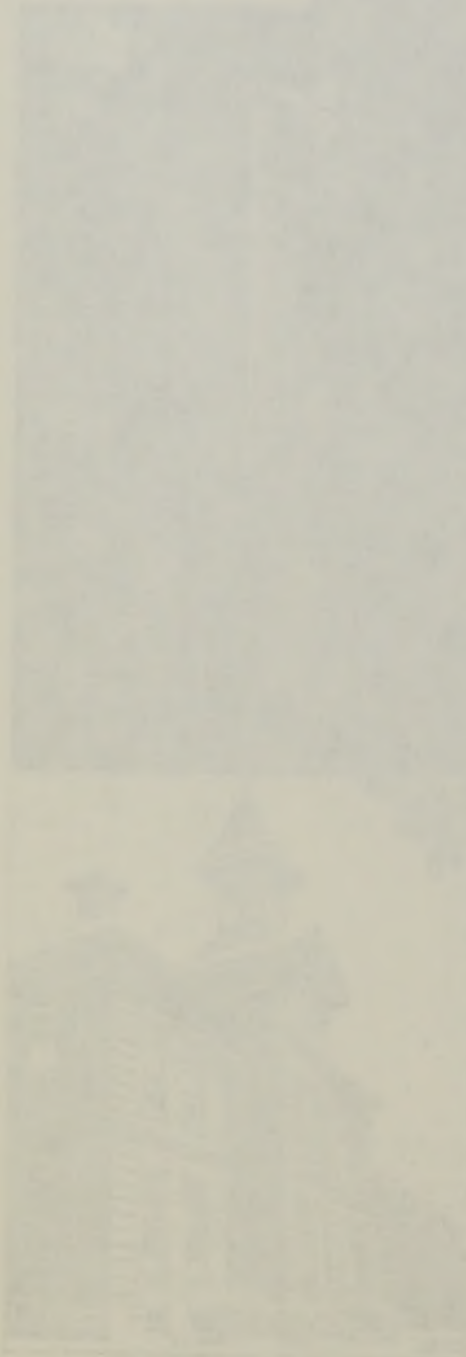


Jimmy sees old school as self-help incubator

Jimmy Carter, 68, is a man who has seen a lot of changes in his life. He has been a farmer, a politician, and a president. He has seen the good and the bad of the world. He has seen the power of the people and the power of the government. He has seen the need for change and the need for action. He has seen the need for a new way of thinking and a new way of living. He has seen the need for a new school and a new teacher. He has seen the need for a new way of helping people and a new way of helping the world.

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INFORMATION

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts
LACAC Secretary

DATE: October 22, 1990

FROM: Rob Brough
Chairman, Research Sub-committee

SUBJECT: T.H. & B. Roundhouse

The Research Sub-committee and staff were asked by LACAC at its last meeting to investigate the situation of the T.H. & B roundhouse. The following is the information available to date:

- A number of contacts have advised that the structure is under threat of demolition and that this demolition is expected to take place soon.
- On a site visit several years ago the Research Committee had a brief survey of both the exterior and interior of the building and it appeared that the structure was in good condition.
- It is understood that the Hamilton roundhouse is one of the few large roundhouses left in the country. It is thought to be in better condition than the one in Toronto near the waterfront which is being preserved by the City.
- The site is zoned "K" industrial. It can be approached either from Chatham St. or Aberdeen Ave. but it is not visible from the street.
- The Research Sub-committee at its last meeting recommended investigating the possibility of re-use of the original structure as a small industrial park. Staff was asked to contact Economic Development Department re: any available assistance for developing industrial parks.

DECLASSIFICATION

DATE: October 12, 1994

CLASSIFICATION
SECRET

REASON FOR
DECLASSIFICATION

EXEMPT FROM
DECLASSIFICATION

DATE OF REVIEW

REASON FOR
REVIEW

The document is exempt from automatic declassification and will remain classified until such time as the information is determined to be releasable.

A review of the document was conducted and it was determined that the information is releasable.

On a review of the document, it was determined that the information is releasable.

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FOR ACTION

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts
LACAC Secretary

DATE: October 17, 1990

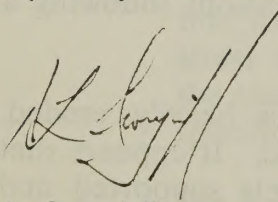
FROM: A. L. Georgieff
Director of Local Planning

SUBJECT: Whitehern, 41 Jackson St. West--Heritage Funding

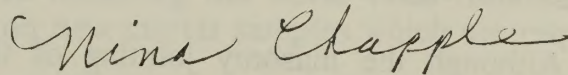
RECOMMENDATION:

That a matching Designated Property Grant for the designated property at 41 Jackson Street West, known as Whitehern, be approved for the repair of the the eroded stone front entrance steps, in accordance with the specifications provided by the consulting firm Quadrangle.

Respectfully submitted,



A.L. Georgieff
Director of Local Planning



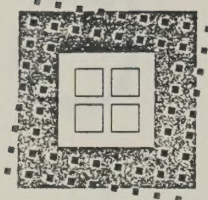
Nina Chapple
Architectural Historian

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: N/A

The funding is provided by the Ministry of Culture and Communications under the "Preserving Ontario's Architecture" program.

BACKGROUND:

1. Specifications for the repair of Whitehern's front entrance steps are attached.



Quadrangle Architects
Limited

380 Wellington St. W.
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 1E3

(416) 598-1240
(416) 598-3123 Fax

September 18, 1990

Mr. R. Swan
Property and Maintenance Department
City of Hamilton
71 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3T4

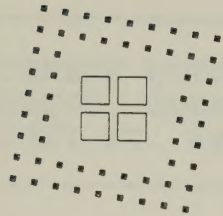
Re: Whitehern Entrance Steps
Project No. 89052

Dear Mr. Swan:

I was pleased to meet you at Whitehern on August 28 to discuss this project. We now enclose a copy of our proposed masonry specification, Sections 04100 and 04500 and drawings for the repair of the masonry entrance stairs for your review and comments.

Our proposal is based on the following observations and conclusions following a thorough site examination:

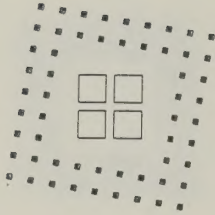
- 1 Although the masonry jointing of the support walls is heavily eroded, settlement movement in the staircase is still very limited. It appears that the heavy tread and landing stones are still adequately supported and therefore we do not consider it necessary to dismantle the staircase to repair it.
- 2 Dismantling would be more costly and might result in additional damage to the stairs.
- 3 We consider that provided the heavily eroded jointing is carefully repacked with a suitable mortar and missing stones are replaced, the integrity of the support walls and their ability to carry the load without settlement will be restored.



Mr. R. Swan
September 18, 1990

Page 2

- 4 The existing bedding mortar is a soft lime:sand mix typical of 19th century construction. We are recommending a modern equivalent mortar based on a mixture of white cement and lime as the binding agent. By repairing with a soft compatible mortar, the stress bearing characteristics of the masonry will be retained, which means if minor settlement occurs in the future, the load and the stress in the masonry will be naturally redistributed; that is the characteristic plastic nature of traditional masonry. If a hard, high stress modern grout were used, any future movement might cause very intense localized stress and failure of the older masonry and even cracking of the stones.
- 5 Given the importance of the strength of the mortar mix, we recommend that you arrange for a set of existing mortar samples to undergo compressive stress testing while you are tendering the work. The results will provide the standard for the tests on new mortar samples which are required in the specification.
- 6 We investigated the merits of adding a non-shrink admixture to the mortar at the bedding joints between the large landing and tread stones and the supporting rubble walling to ensure a sound support. The advice from a chemist at one of Toronto's largest suppliers of specialist grout was that as we proposed to use a drypack technique for the repointing of these joints he saw no purpose in an addition as the amount of shrinkage would be very low and the additive is only effective with a wet mix which would slump.
- 7 The use of brick dust in the mortar to improve frost resistance is a recent discovery of which we are taking advantage.
- 8 Given the advanced deterioration of the rubble walls, we recommend repairing them down to their bearing elevation which will necessitate lifting the existing stone flag paving on the flanks of the staircase. We suggest that you expose a section of the foundation wall down to its bearing level in advance of the contract so that contractors may see it when bidding.



Mr. R. Swan
September 10, 1990

Page 3

- 9 The strategy outlined above is based essentially on the technical issues of the repair. However a strategy which does not dismantle the original work and thereby safeguards the authenticity of an important historic element of Whitehern, is in accord with the current prevailing approach to architectural preservation and we feel sure it will find a favourable response with the Ministry of Culture and Communications and the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

As we discussed, Ontario Restoration, Isbister Restoration or DeGray Restoration would all be satisfactory masonry specialist contractors for the work. We would note that in our experience, of the three, Mr. Harry Doherty of Ontario Restoration has done the best mortar matching and repointing with existing masonry.

When resetting the paving stones around the staircase, after repointing the foundation walls, we suggest if the budget is available that the paving around the staircase and including the top tread of the garden stairs be reset as necessary to drain water positively away from the entrance stairs. This work is not included in the specification at present.

We trust that the above recommendations meet with your approval. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours truly,
QUADRANGLE ARCHITECTS LIMITED

Edwin Rowse
ER:lb

cc: Ms. Ania Latozek, Whitehern
89052L.001

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 General Requirements:

- .1 Division 1, General Requirements as issued by the Property and Maintenance Department, City of Hamilton, is part of this Section and shall apply as if repeated here.

1.2 Description of Work:

- .1 The work of this section includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - .1 Removal of stone paving along outer sides of stairs, excavation down to foundation or footing soil bearing level, 100% deep (8"), mortar backpointing of joints in foundation masonry (assumed to be rubble), 100% finish repointing, backfilling and resetting of stone paving.
 - .2 100% deep (8"), mortar backpointing and consolidation of rubble masonry above grade, including wall of house beneath landing.
 - .3 The resetting of loose stones and replacement of missing stones in the rubble and ashlar stonework, as indicated on drawings, and as required as work proceeds.
 - .4 100% repointing of all rubble stonework above grade to stairs and landing and face of wall of house beneath landing.
 - .5 Selective repointing of ashlar stonework above grade to stairs, landing and threshold around front door.
 - .6 Re-support of front door threshold stone and repointing of stonework in wall of house supporting threshold stone.

1.3 Related Work Specified Elsewhere:

- .1 Section 04100 - Mortar

PART 1 - GENERAL (CONTINUED)

1.4 System Description:

- .1 The intent of this Section is to repair the existing stonework and return it to a sound, durable condition while retaining as much of the original fabric as possible.
- .2 It is not the intention to replace stones with damaged faces or arrises. The age and character of the stonework should still show when the work is complete.

1.5 Qualification:

- .1 Provide for all work to be done by skilled and experienced tradesmen with a minimum of 5 years experience in the type of work specified.
- .2 The work of this section shall be executed under the continuous supervision and direction of a competent mason.
- .3 One thoroughly experienced, reliable and competent workman shall be in charge of all mortar mixing for the duration of the job.

1.6 Inspection and Testing:

- .1 Testing of proposed mortar mix and of final work for compliance with the specification may be carried out at the discretion of the Architect as described in Section 04100 - Mortar.
- .2 If test results show that performance criteria are not met, removal and repair of rejected work shall be performed at no additional cost to the Owner. All work must be done to original specification.

1.7 Test Panel:

- .1 Before beginning work provide a 5SF test panel of rubble stonework repointing and 5LF of ashlar repointing demonstrating the suitable match of the profile, texture and colour of the jointing for each existing wall type.
- .2 Locate panels in positions agreed with the Architect and Owner.

PART 1 - GENERAL (CONTINUED)

- .3 Approved samples should be retained and become the reference standard for acceptance of all related masonry repair work.
- .4 Obtain Architect's approval of the sample panel before beginning work of that type. Ensure that sample repointing is at least 24 hours old before Architect's inspection.

1.8 Samples:

- .1 Submit clearly labelled sample of proposed replacement stone to the Architect for review.
- .2 The reviewed samples shall become the standard materials used on the job. Substitutions must not be made without written approval from the Architect.

1.9 Storage and Handling of Materials:

- .1 Store cementitious materials in accordance with CSA A5. Store aggregated in accordance with CSA A23.
- .2 Keep materials dry and protect from weather and contamination. Store masonry units on non-staining wood pallets (cypress, poplar, white or yellow pine without excessive resin). Do not use pressure treated wood.
- .3 Manufacturers' labels and seals must be intact upon delivery.
- .4 Remove from site materials that have deteriorated or become frozen.
- .5 Prevent lime putty from freezing.

1.10 Environmental Requirements:

- .1 Keep all materials above 4° C (40° F).
- .2 No mortar may be placed in open air when the temperature is below 4° C (40° F) or below 7° C (45° F) and falling.
- .3 Work may continue below 4° C down to -10° C, provided a heated enclosure is available to maintain 4° C, in which materials are store, mixed and incorporated into the work.

PART 1 - GENERAL (CONTINUED)

- .4 Masonry work shall not be done at temperatures above 27° C (80° F) unless shading and water-misted burlap over new work is provided.
- .5 Protect all newly laid masonry mortar against freezing, rainfall, excessive heat and/or drying winds until it is set and dry (3 days minimum).

1.11 Protection:

- .1 All methods of enclosure and protection shall be subject to review by the Architect and do not rely upon or damage the historic structure.
- .2 Protect newly laid mortar from excessive exposure to rain and full sunlight until the surface is thumb-print hardened.
- .3 Provide and maintain protection for masonry walls at all times when work is suspended to prevent water from entering partially repointed masonry.
- .4 Protection shall consist of non-staining plastic sheets, tarpaulins or burlap, secured to prevent lifting in high winds.
- .5 Provide protection against the spread of dust, debris and water at or beyond the work area by suitable enclosures of sheeting and tarpaulins.
- .6 Prevent the entry of dust, debris and water into the building by sealing all openings.
- .7 Protect all workmen from the effects of dust during cutting-out operations.
- .8 Remove mortar droppings from masonry before they set and wash masonry to avoid staining.

1.12 Existing Conditions:

- .1 Report to the Architect any unknown areas of deteriorated masonry revealed during the work and await instruction regarding repair or replacement.

PART 1 - GENERAL (CONTINUED)

1.13 Unit Prices:

- .1 Provide unit prices for the following:
 - .1 Cleaning-out, deep (8") backpacking of joints with mortar and repointing of stone rubble masonry jointing below grade: Price per s.f. of wall area.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 Replacement Stone:

- .1 Match existing stone in colour, size, texture and crushing strength. Sound salvaged stone which meets the above criteria is preferred to blend with "patina" of existing.
- .2 Obtain Architect's approval of sample units of salvaged stone.

2.2 Mortar:

- .1 Use mortar for each wall type as specified in Section 04100 - Mortar.

2.3 Water:

- .1 All water shall be clean, potable and free from impurities.

04500 PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 Preparation:

- .1 Retain existing timber supports in place until rubble masonry support walls are repaired. Remove after that at Contractor's discretion.
- .2 Remove all spalled mortar from under staircase and broom clean paved surface under staircase for Architect's inspection at first site visit.
- .3 Number all paving stones to be removed with chalk. Photograph layout of stones in place. Remove stones carefully and excavate with hand shovel to expose full depth of foundation walling.

PART 3 - EXECUTION (CONTINUED)

- .4 Store paving stones in accordance with Paragraph 1.9

3.2 Cutting-out Generally:

1. All cutting-out of masonry joints is to be done by skilled tradesmen under the direction of a competent mason experienced in this type of work.
- .2 Cut-out all joints with hammer and chisels which are to be flat bladed and kept sharp. No power tools or cutting tools are to be used which will risk wedging the joints, separating masonry or spalling arrises.
- .3 Take care not to damage masonry units adjacent to joints. The contractor may be required to replace masonry units damaged by cutting-out operations. Note however the contractor must be aware that the replacement of heritage fabric is always a last resort and not desirable.
- .4 Clean debris from joints with brushes or low-pressure compressed air.
- .5 Clean very friable mortar from rubble stonework only as backpointing progresses.

3.3 Cutting-Out of Deteriorated Jointing

- .1 Cut-out all deteriorated joints in vertical or horizontal masonry to the full height/width of the joint and to a minimum depth of 1/2" for ashlar stonework; 3" minimum for rubble stonework (in many places voids extend in 8" between stones).
- .2 Deteriorated joints are defined as having: loose or missing mortar; excessively soft mortar; powdery or crumbling mortar; cracks that weaken the bond between units; voids; badly stained pointing. Review criteria with Architect before any cutting-out begins.
- .3 Remove metal fittings such as nails, brackets, clips and the like plus plugs and anchors from wall areas as cutting-out proceeds. Drill out lead anchors and fill holes with mortar recessed 3 mm from brick face.
- .4 Do not cut-out sound adjacent joints but leave in their present state.

PART 3 - EXECUTION (CONTINUED)

- .5 Treat areas of jointing previously repointed using a hard cement and sand mix as defective jointing and cut out.
- .6 A sample area of cutting out is to be approved by the architect before any pointing is carried out.

3.4 Setting Loose, Displaced and Replacement Stones

- .1 Carefully remove loose or displaced stone units. Agree removal of all stones with Architect before starting work.
- .2 Clean out the unit cavity of all loose material and mist with water to remove dust and prewet the adjacent material. Note that the existing mortar in rubble stonework is so friable that water washing would scour the joints.
- .3 Thoroughly dampen replacement stones immediately before use. Do not dampen if air temperature is below 4° C.
- .4 Set stones on a solidly and evenly filled bed of mortar, true and level and matching the existing bond pattern and coursing throughout.
- .5 Match joint widths to existing work. Squeeze joints tight and do not slush joints.
- .6 Match replacement stones to original in immediate area of wall.
- .7 Complete masonry repairs before generally repointing. Rake back joints in repaired areas 1" and allow to set for at least 72 hours before repointing.

3.5 Repair and Repointing of Rubble Stonework Above and Below Grade

- .1 Repair all rubble stonework from foundation bearing level upwards. Start first below grade.
- .2 Immediately before repair begins, brush dust from stonework and mist with water until absorption stops and the surface stays wet.

PART 3 - EXECUTION (CONTINUED)

- .3 Build-up backpointing in diminishing layers not exceeding 4" in depth in voids 4"-8" deep, 2" in voids 4" deep or less. Allow each layer to set for 24 hours before applying subsequent layers from the base of the stonework upwards. Use very dry mortar for this deep backpointing to limit shrinkage cracks.
- .4 Backfill all cavities with mortar.
- .5 Repoint flush with surface of stone for areas of foundation wall 4" below existing grade which will not be exposed.
- .6 Set mortar joints back 1/8" from arris of stone for exposed areas and for 4" below finished grade.
- .7 Remove all excess mortar from face of masonry and neatly finish jointing as a flush joint. Once mortar has made an initial set, lightly tamp joint with a compact bristle brush to a fine, uniform texture. Do not drag the brush over the surface.

3.6 Backfilling and Resetting of Paving

- .1 Backfill with native material if uncontaminated and approved by the Architect before work begins.
- .2 Compact backfill to 95% Standard Proctor density.
- .3 Reset paving stones to existing layout on 2" sand bed and adjust to slope away from base of staircase walls.
- .4 Repoint with mortar mix specified for rubble stonework. Joint profile and mortar colour and texture to match existing adjacent.

3.7 Repointing of Ashlar Stonework

- .1 Immediately before repointing begins, flush stonework with water until absorption stops and the surface remains wet.
- .2 Fill any cavities revealed by cutting-out before repointing.
- .3 Repoint wall joints with a profile and texture to match existing sample on building agreed with Architect before work starts. Repoint in a single layer.

PART 3 - EXECUTION (CONTINUED)

- .4 Repoint joints in steps and landings for full depth in up to 2" layers and finish 1/16" behind the arris of the stone with a flat profile and finish joint face as for rubble masonry.

3.8 Repair of Threshold Stone

- .1 Iron cramps formerly supporting the soffit of the threshold stone have rusted, spalled the stone surface and left it unsupported except by some wedging by surrounding stones and propping by a wood board closing the small masonry opening beneath.
- .2 Clean all rust from the iron cramps and refinish with primer and two coats of black, epoxy enamel.
- .3 Remove spalled material from soffit of stone.
- .4 Install folding wedges in Cartridge brass plate, sized to fill the existing gap, so that the loading of the stone is carried onto the cramps.
- .5 Repair and repoint the masonry beneath the bearing of the threshold stone in the wall of the house as for rubble stonework.
- .6 Repoint ashlar joints to threshold stone on landing above as for ashlar stonework.

3.9 Bearing of Main Landing Stone and Treads:

- .1 Repair the joints between the landing stone/treads and the rubble masonry supports as for Paragraph 3.5.
- .2 The stone immediately under the landing bearing are small. Take special care not to dislodge these.
- .3 Use a drypack technique for the repointing of these bearing joints especially, to minimize drying shrinkage.

PART 3 - EXECUTION (CONTINUED)

3.6 Cleaning Up

- .1 Remove excess mortar immediately from adjacent surfaces.
- .2 As work proceeds clean all masonry with fibre-bristle brush or plastic brush. Do not use a metal brush at any time.
- .3 Rinse down the completed sections of wall from top to bottom as the pointing has hardened, using only mains pressure. Pressure washing with water lances will not be permitted. Allow at least three days for the initial hardening of the mortar.

END OF SECTION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 General Requirements

- .1 Division 1, General Requirements as issued by the Property and Maintenance Department, City of Hamilton, is part of this Section and shall apply as if repeated here.

1.2 Intent:

- .1 To closely match the compressive strength of the existing lime mortars in the staircase masonry.
- .2 To match the appearance of the mortar with samples of original masonry mortars surviving on the building which will be identified by the Architect at the first site meeting.

1.3 Related Work Specified Elsewhere:

- .1 Section 04500 - Masonry Restoration

1.4 Qualification:

- .1 One experienced, reliable and competent workman shall be in charge of all mortar mixing for the duration of the job.

1.5 Samples

- .1 Submit clearly labelled samples of aggregates to be used on the job to Architect for review before the first site meeting.
- .2 The samples, once approved, shall become the standards for materials used on the job. Do not make substitution without the Architect's prior approval.

1.6 Storage and Handling of Materials:

- .1 Store cementitious materials in accordance with CSA A5. Store aggregates in accordance with CSA A23.
- .2 Keep all materials dry and protected from weather and contamination.
- .3 Manufacturers' labels and seals must be intact upon delivery.

PART 1 - GENERAL (CONTINUED)

- .4 Do not incorporate into the work any material that has deteriorated or has been contaminated.
- .5 Store lime putty in plastic-lined sealed drums. Do not allow lime putty to freeze at any time. Discard frozen or thawed putty.

1.7 Environmental Requirements:

- .1 All materials must be kept above 4° C (40° F).
- .2 No mortar may be placed when the temperature is below 4° (40° F), or below 7° C (45° F) and falling. Repointing must not be done at temperatures above 27° C (80° F) unless shading and water-misted burlap over new work is provided.
- .3 Suspend all work during frosty weather unless a heated enclosure is provided and any work in full sun at temperatures above 27° C unless shading is provided.
- .4 Provide thermometer, if daytime temperatures are below 10° C, located on external wall surface in unsheltered location and record temperatures at beginning and end of each day's work in daily log. Provide log for architect's review.

1.8 Allowable Tolerances:

- .1 The compressive strength of the cured mortars is not to exceed that of the sound mortars which are to be retained.

1.9 Test Reports:

- .1 Submit 1 set of test results before beginning work on site to show that the properties of the proposed mortar mix match the results of tests carried out on samples of existing mortar by the Owner. Submit a second set of test results during the course of the work if requested by the Architect.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 Water:

- .1 Water shall be potable and free from soluble salts and other contaminants.

2.2 Cement:

- .1 Type 10 white portland cement to CAN 3-A5-M83 as manufactured by Federal White Cement Ltd., Woodstock, Ontario

2.3 Lime:

- .1 Hydrated mason's lime or Dolomitic Finishing Lime to ASTM C207-79 (1984)

2.4 Aggregate:

- .1 For ashlar masonry joints:

Well graded, washed sand to CSA A82.56M-1976 to match the colour of the original mortar sand and passing the following sieve sizes:

ISO Sieve Size	Percentage
0.187"	100
0.092"	95 - 100
0.047"	60 - 100
0.023"	35 - 80
0.012"	15 - 50
0.006"	2 - 15

- .2 For rubble masonry joints:

A blend of sands to match the colour and particle size of the sand in the existing mortar mix, combining concrete sand with larger particles with masonry sand as specified above.

- .3 Clear, well graded buff brick aggregate from 0.047" to dust passing through a 0.006" sieve. 30% to pass the 0.006" sieve. Sources: Consport Inc., Rutherford (221-1661) or Canada Brick, Wilhelmson (821-8800).

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (CONTINUED)

- .4 The aggregates should determine the mortar colour as far as possible.

2.5 Pigments:

- .1 Inorganic mineral oxide type, as supplied by Northern Pigments Ltd. or approved alternative. Pigment to pass through a 0.006" sieve. Total fines and mortar, including any pigment should not exceed 15%. Only use pigments where aggregates do not achieve correct colour. Prepare samples of final proposed mix in patty form and seek approval of architect prior to use.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 Lime Putty:

- .1 Prepare putty from hydrated mason's lime by adding dry bagged hydrated lime to water, to form a thick creamlike consistency. Allow to stand at least 24 hours before use - preferably longer. Putty is to be available for the Architect's inspection at the first site meeting. Store putty in plastic pails with sealed lids.

3.2 Preparation of Roughage:

- .1 Roughage consisting of putty and sand must be pre-mixed. This may be stored indefinitely if kept sealed from air and kept from freezing.
- .2 The lime putty, aggregate and pigment should be accurately proportioned using measuring boxes or pails of known volume. If damp sand is used an agreed allowance must be made for bulking. Mix thoroughly in a mechanical mixer for about ten minutes then store in plastic-lined drums, sealed until required.
- .3 As the strength and colour of even slightly different mixes varies dramatically, accurate portioning is a strict requirement of this specification.

3.3 Batching and Mixing of Mortars:

- .1 If roughage is pre-mixed, add cement and brick aggregate immediately before the mortar is to be used.

PART 3 - EXECUTION (CONTINUED)

- .2 Use all cement-gauged mortar within two hours of adding the cement. Do not retemper mortars after this time has elapsed or at any time if the mix has begun to take a set.
- .3 Batch materials with wooden boxes or plastic pails of known volume to ensure standardization and conformity of measurement. Shovel measurement of materials is not permitted.
- .4 Mix prepared roughage thoroughly in a mechanical mixer for a minimum of five minutes before adding cement or brick dust.
- .5 Add required proportion of cement to enough water to bring it to a thick cream like consistency and mix with the roughage for at least five minutes until a complete, uniform blending has been achieved. Add colour pigments to water at this stage only by prior agreement with Architect if required.
- .6 At this point, check to see if the consistency of the mortar is correct; it should hang on the blade of an upturned trowel. If additional water is required to achieve this consistency it must be in the form of small measured amounts.
- .7 Record the amount of water required in initial batches and mark a container for subsequent use.
- .8 Mix mortar in a mechanical mixer for a total of at least 10 minutes before using to improve workability, increase air entrainment and plasticity and ensure thorough mixing.
- .9 Clean all mixing boards and mechanical mixing machines between batches.
- .10 Ensure that masons refrain from using too wet a mix. The addition of water does improve workability but at the expense of mechanical strength and increased final shrinkage. Water content in excess of 5% will retard carbonation significantly. Only water lost through evaporation should be replaced at the mortar-board by the masons. Only a spray bottle of water should be used for this purpose. Mortar which will not cling to a trowel blade or slick must not be used.

PART 3 - EXECUTION (CONTINUED)

3.4 Mix Formulae:

.1 Ashlar Masonry Repointing and Masonry Replacement:

1 Cement: 1 Lime: 5 Masonry Sand: 1 Brick Aggregate (1:1:6)

.2 Rubble Masonry Repointing and Masonry Replacement:

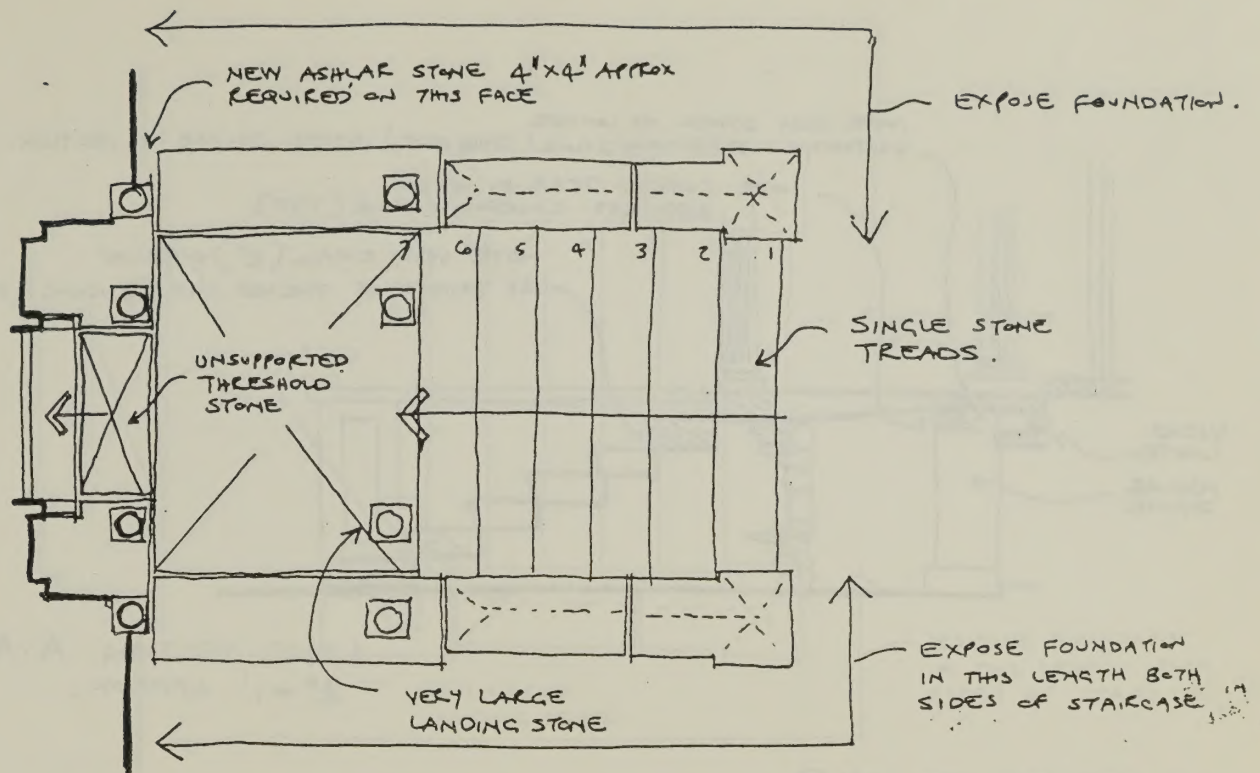
1 Cement: 1 Lime: 5 Blended Sand: 1 Brick Aggregate (1:1:6)

3.5 Field Quality Control:

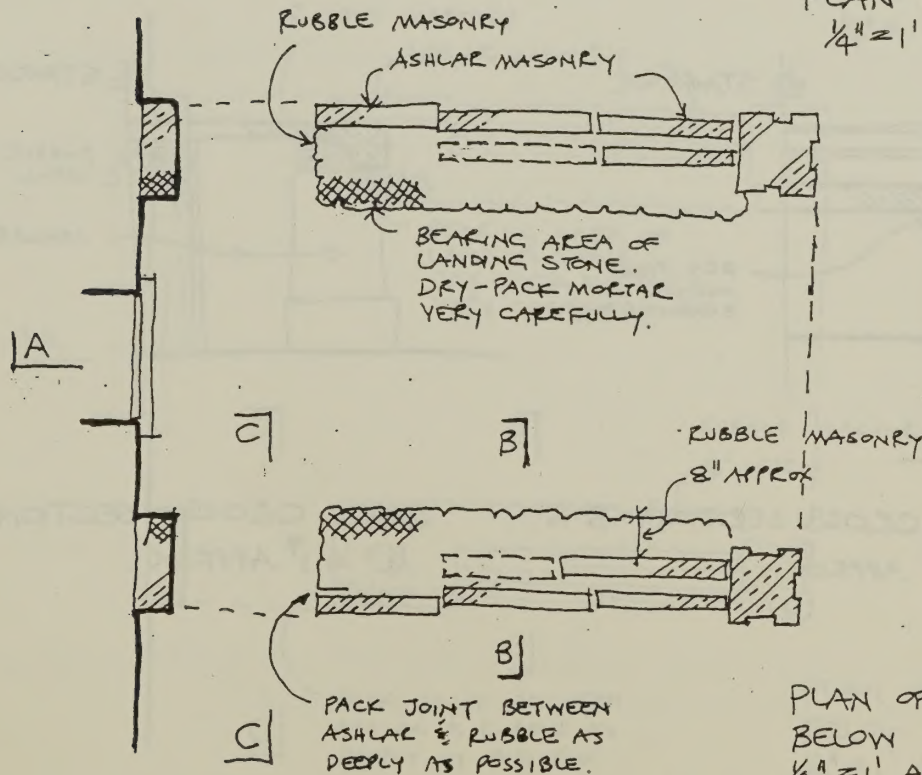
.1 Proper batching & gauging procedures are to be followed at all times.

.2 Monitor mixing time.

END OF SECTION



PLAN OF STAIRCASE
1/4" = 1' APPROX.



PLAN OF STAIRCASE
BELOW STEPS.
1/4" = 1' APPROX.

Quadrangle

Project
WHITEHERN, HAMILTON.

1/4"

REPAIRS TO MAIN
ENTRANCE STAIRCASE.

Revision No

Date

1/1

Description

Project No
90052

Scale

AS NOTED

Drawn by

ER.

Reviewed by

DATE: SEP 12/90

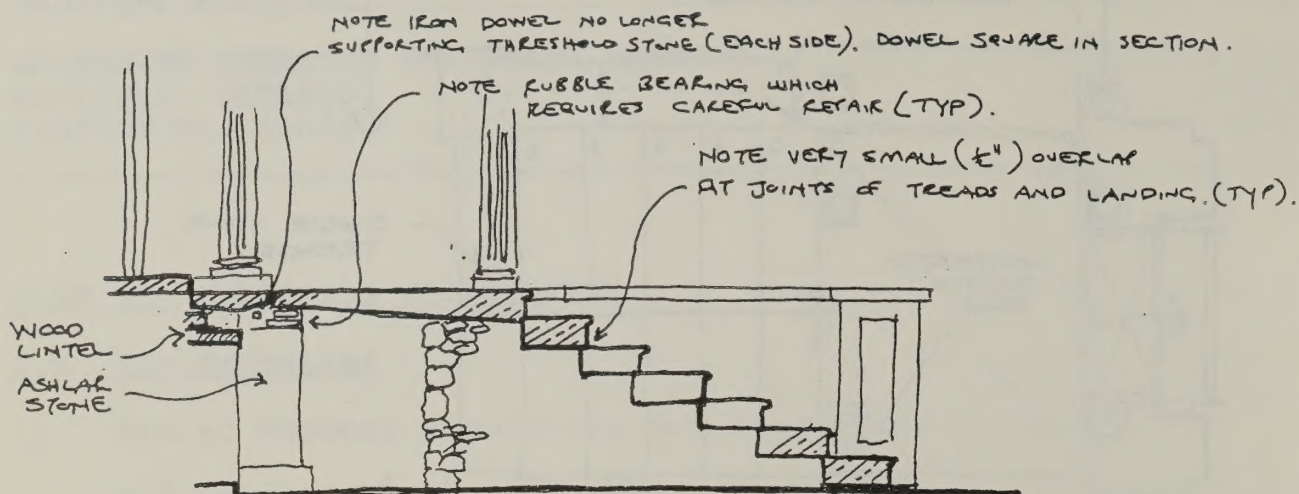
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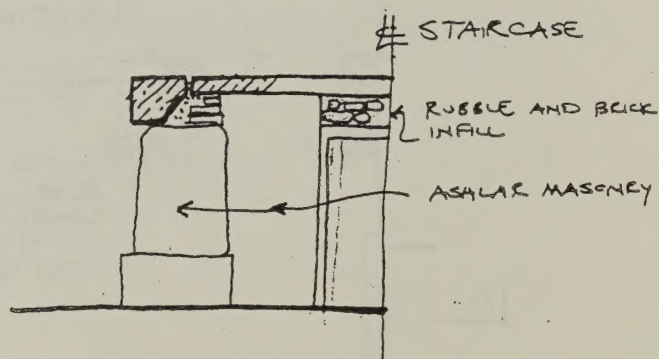
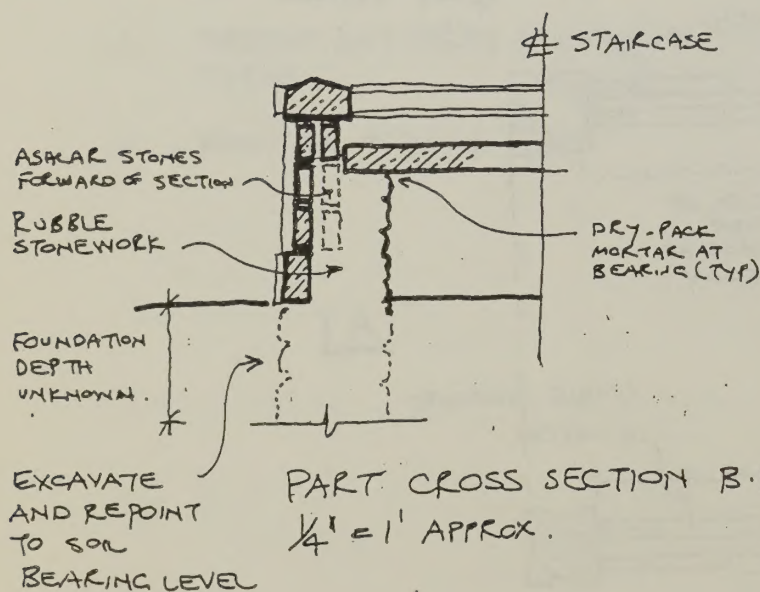
Quadrangle Architects
Limited

1100 Bayview Ave. Suite 101
Toronto, Ontario
M2M 1B1

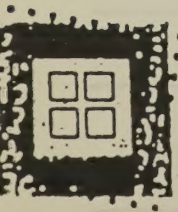
3401 Midland Ave. Suite 101
Toronto, Ontario
M2V 1X1



LONG SECTION A.A.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1' APPROX.



Quadrangle



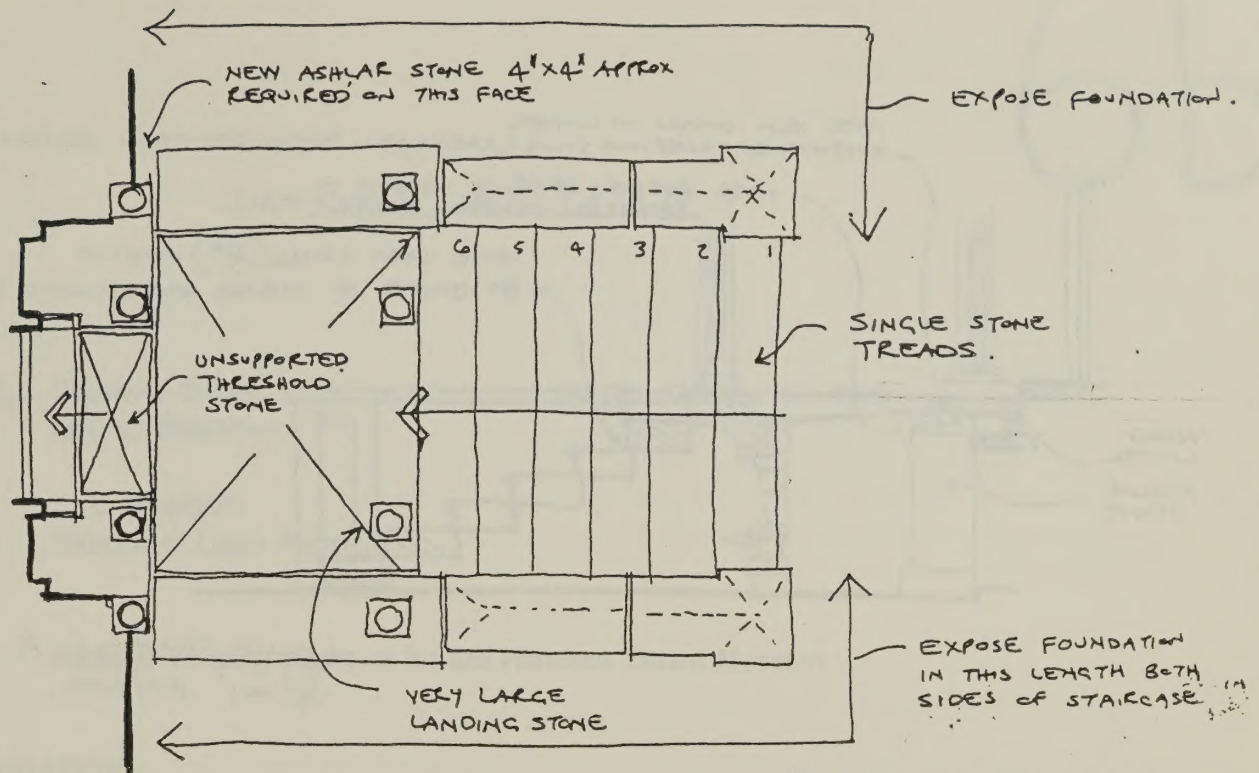
Quadrangle Architectural
 Limited

1100 Taylor Goldsmith/
 Catherine Brown

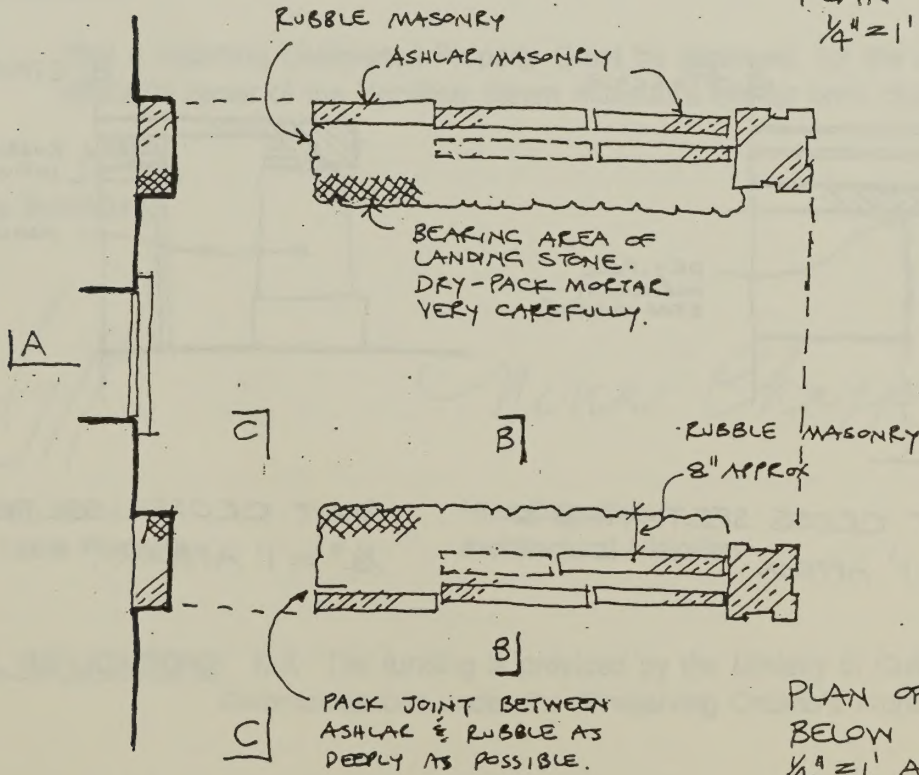
340 Whittier St. W.
 Berkeley, Calif. 947
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Project	WHITEHERN, HAMILTON		
Title	REPAIRS TO MAIN ENTRANCE STAIRCASE		
Revision By	Date	By	Description

Project No.	90052	Scale	AS NOTED
Drawn by	ER.	Reviewed by	
DATE: SEP 12/90.		Drawing No.	
		ASK-2	



PLAN OF STAIRCASE
1/4" = 1' APPROX.



PLAN OF STAIRCASE
BELOW STEPS.
1/4" = 1' APPROX.

Quadrangle

Project
WHITEHERN, HAMILTON.

Title
REPAIRS TO MAIN
ENTRANCE STAIRCASE.

Revision No. Date By Description

Project No. 90052 Scale AS NOTED

Drawn by ER. Reviewed by

DATE: SEP 12/90

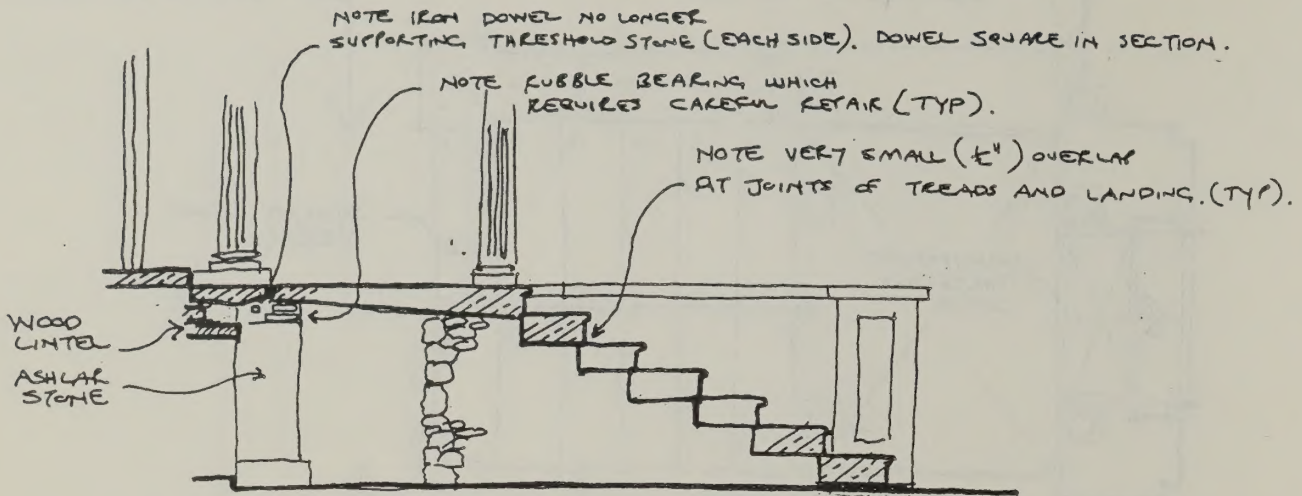
Drawing No.

SK-1

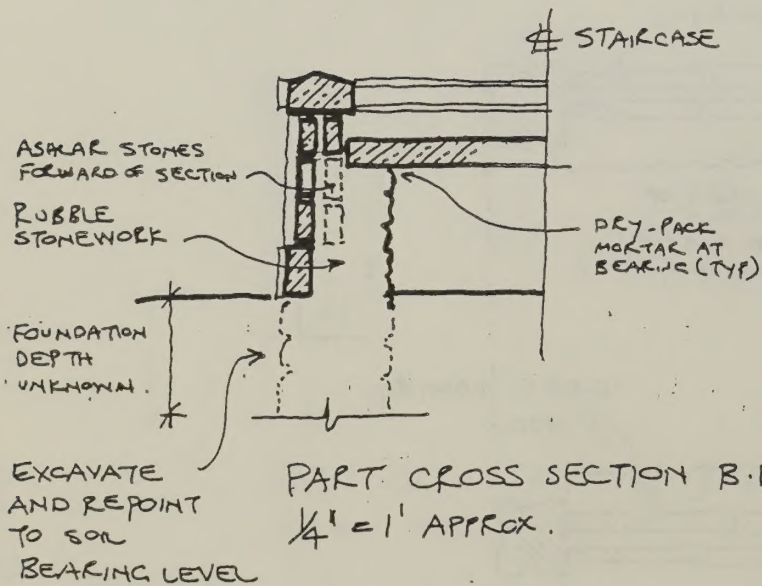
Quadrangle Architects
Limited

1100 Taylor Colfax Road
Corner 8th Ave

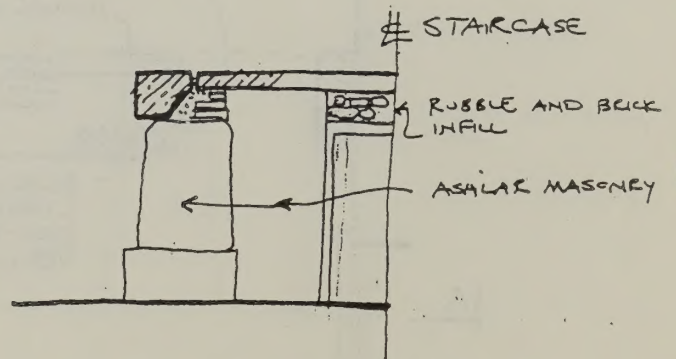
380 Whidbey St. W.
Victoria, British
Columbia
V8Y 1X3



LONG SECTION A.A.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1' APPROX.



PART CROSS SECTION B.B.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1' APPROX.



PART CROSS SECTION C.C.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1' APPROX.

Quadrangle

Project No. WHITEHERN, HAMILTON

1/24
 REPAIRS TO MAIN
 ENTRANCE STAIRCASE

Revision No. Date 81 Description

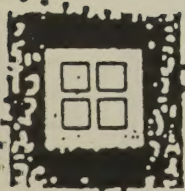
Project No. 90052 Scale AS NOTED

Drawn by ER. Approved by

DATE: SEP 12 1990.

ASK-2

Outside angle Architect's
 Land out
 Eileen Taylor Goldsmith/
 Currier Brown
 380 Washington St. W
 Seattle, WA 98101
 MSV X3



6b

FOR ACTION

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts
LACAC Secretary

DATE: October 17, 1990

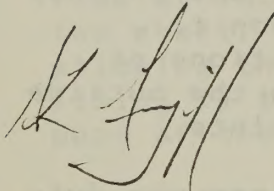
FROM: A. L. Georgieff
Director of Local Planning

SUBJECT: Heritage Funding Approval for the Hamilton Steam Museum

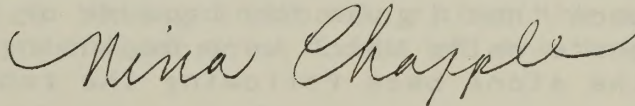
RECOMMENDATION:

That a matching Designated Property Grant be approved for the emergency structural repair of the Hamilton Steam Museum's interior brick chimney lining.

Respectfully Submitted,



A.L. Georgieff, M.C.I.P.
Director of Local Planning



Nina Chapple
Architectural Historian

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: N/A The funding is provided by the Ministry of Culture and Communications under the "Preserving Ontario's Architecture" program.

BACKGROUND:

1. Attached is the consultant's analysis of the situation and recommendation to prevent further collapsing of the brickwork in the interior of the chimney.



MARTIN WEAVER CONSERVATION CONSULTANT INC.

22 Keppler Crescent Nepean Ontario Canada K2H 5Y2
(613) 596-1251

- feasibility studies.
\$10,000. 649.00 *stump*

23 August 1990

Ms Marilynn Havelka
Manager, Heritage Services
Department of Culture and Recreation
City of Hamilton
City Hall
71 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3T4

RECEIVED
CITY OF HAMILTON
CITY OF HAMILTON
CITY OF HAMILTON

0601 9 1990

RECEIVED
CITY OF HAMILTON
CITY OF HAMILTON
CITY OF HAMILTON

Dear Marilynn

Re: The Hamilton Museum of Steam and Technology

Following a recent inspection of the masonry restoration work being carried out on the old Waterworks' Engine House and chimney I suggested to Alan Seymour that a careful excavation should be carried out to get into the flue running from the old Boiler House into the base of the chimney.

The object of this was to get inside the base of the chimney and survey the state of the masonry. I had reason to suspect that it was bad because of the concentrations of sulphate salts which were beginning to appear on the outside of the stone base following the repair of the joints.

Alan passed on my recommendation to Ian Kerr Wilson who duly carried out an archaeological excavation with Doug Huculak. They were able to disassemble the dry laid brickwork of the top of the flue adjacent to the stack and from there to get into the base of the stack. A recent soft drink container-*plastic cup* found inside the flue indicates that somebody else had been in the flue in recent years.

I visited the site with Alan Seymour on Tuesday 14 August and with Ian and Doug we climbed down into the flue and thence into the stack.

The base of the flue is constructed with a double thickness wythe of brickwork approximately nine inches thick with a cavity behind that approximately two inches wide. There is brickwork on the outside of the cavity but it was unwise for us to cut into it to establish how thick it was because of

- To left - pump house / masonry
- discussion - Seymour - masonry, flue next - chimney (stone masonry)
- Seymour asked about inside of chimney. ... 12
- stuff dug 3' away from base of chimney & then flue 3' x 4-5 wide semi-circular

Ms Marilyn Havelka

- 2 -

23 August 1990

the severely deteriorated state of the masonry. The interior brick lining was made in what appears to have been a stock brick rather than a refractory brick and it has deteriorated very badly for about nine or 10 feet up the walls. The cavity is entirely filled with fine black soot.

The main chimney flue should have a sort of sump or ash pit at the bottom but this is filled with soot, brick rubble, mortar fragments and other debris.

One flue enters the stack on the South side under a multi-ring brick arch and another enters the stack from the East under a similar arch. The latter flue is blocked with fallen rubble, soil and soot.

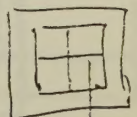
Looking up inside the chimney shaft one can just make out a faint glow of daylight at the top penetrating under some sort of cap. With powerful flashlights we could also see horizontal wrought iron bars which ring the inside of the flue at intervals of about nine or ten feet all the way up the shaft. There are also the ends of wrought iron ties sticking through the brick lining indicating that the inner lining is tied to the outer masonry at least at the lower part of the stack.

All of the ironwork is very severely corroded and at least one bar on the North side, about 30 feet up, has corroded right through and is hanging in two parts. The interior brick lining is bulging and partially collapsed and cracked around and over the flue arch on the East side. This masonry is in danger of collapse and if it should fall it is impossible to say how much of the rest of the lining would also collapse.

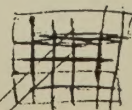
Accordingly I recommend that this interior lining should be shored and braced so that it cannot fall before you have sufficient funding organized to restore the brickwork of the stack lining.

up 10-12'

up 12'
.../3



iron bars
or wood



Ms Marilyn Havelka

- 2 -

23 August 1990

Enclosed is a sketch showing a suggested design for shoring and bracing using timber. I have suggested using 6" x 6" treated timber beams and 2" x 10" treated timber planks for diagonal bracing and as horizontal boarding to retain the crumbling brickwork. It is going to be difficult getting the long timbers into the interior of the stack and a larger section of the incoming horizontal subterranean flue will have to be opened up and cleaned out to get them in.

I have not suggested an alternative scheme using adjustable steel tubular scaffold screw-props but these could be used in combination with appropriate diagonal braces of steel scaffold tubing. The actual bracing in contact with the wall would have to be timber planking anyway. *inside 6x6 extension*

I have suggested using all timber shoring so that the units can be more easily connected together with spikes or lag screws. The main criteria for selecting one system over another will be cost and the contractor's preference for materials that can be most easily obtained and installed. The shoring will need to be installed for about 10 feet up the interior from the top of the present filling of debris.

Ultimately before the restoration of the interior brick lining can be carried out, the debris will need to be removed and the currently hidden brickwork will also need a close examination. *the big job*

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance in this matter.

I shall shortly be sending you a proposal and offer of services to carry out priority work on the ongoing conservation of the Engine House and Engines. I will meet with Alec Barbour and Paul Stumes to review the overall priorities and would welcome any thoughts which you or the staff might have on the subject.

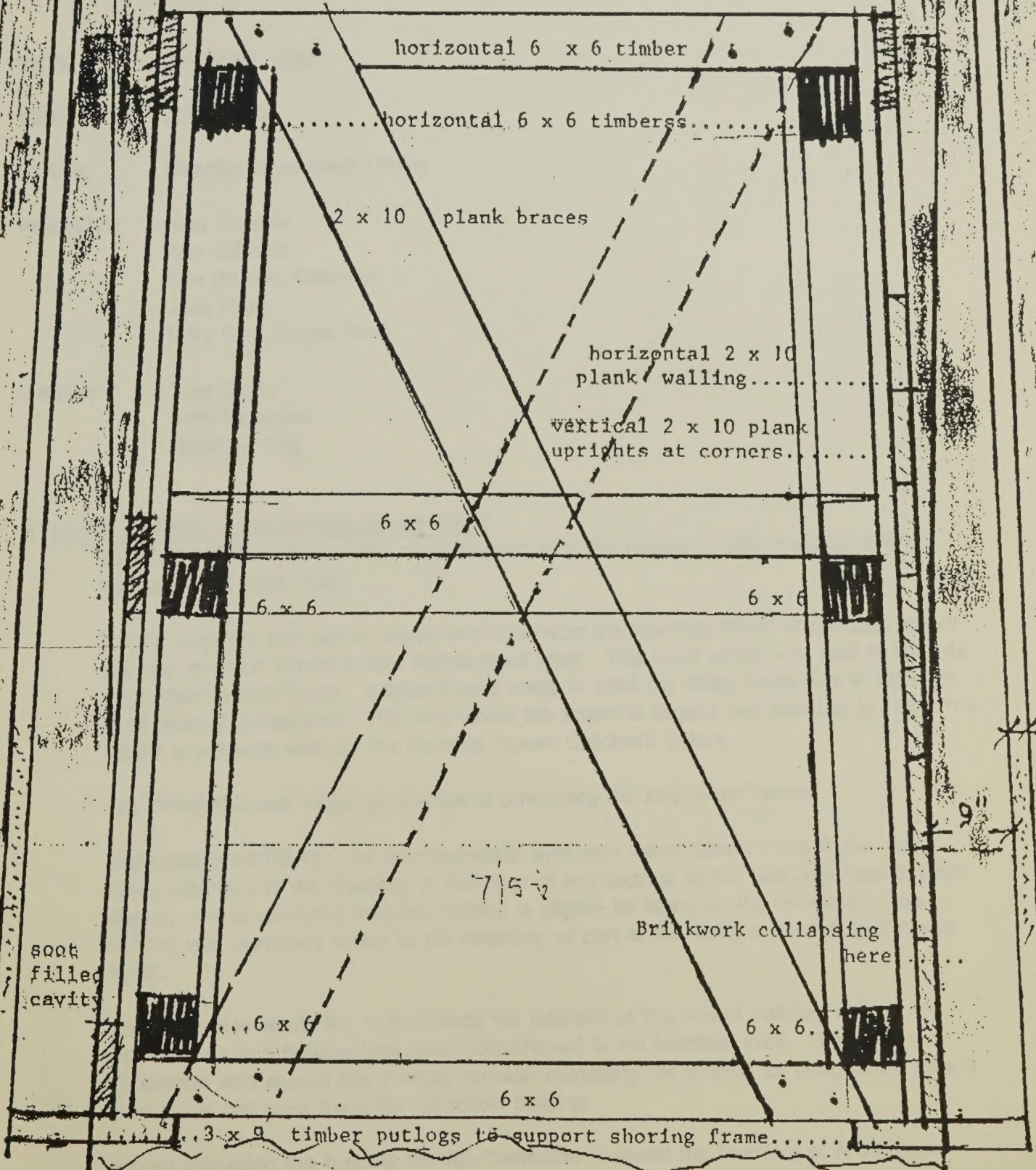
With best wishes

Yours truly

Martin E Weaver

HAMILTON PUMP HOUSE MUSEUM OF STEAM AND
TECHNOLOGY: SKETCH DRAWING ONLY APPROXIMATELY
TO SCALE. 3/4" to 1' 0"

EAST/WEST SECTION THROUGH BASE OF CHIMNEY STACK



Plan at ca 5' above soil fill.

7' 5 1/8" East/West x 7' 4 3/4" North-South

LACAC RESEARCH SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES

7a(i)

DATE: August 22, 1990

TIME: 5:30 to 7:00

PLACE: Planning Department Library

PRESENT: Nina Chapple
Ann Gillespie
Rob Brough, Chairman
Jane Rigby
Mary Beth Forget, Staff

ABSENT: Tony Butler
John Mokrycke
David Cuming

1. UNION SCHOOL - 634 RYMAL ROAD WEST

BACKGROUND: This item has been deferred from the August 1, 1990 meeting of the Research Sub-Committee.

LACAC resource staff are in receipt of a letter from the Hamilton Board of Education about the sale of Union School at 634 Rymal Road West. This listed school was built in 1927 as a one-room school house. Additions were made in 1954 (by Chas. Lenz) and in 1956 (by W.W. Allen & Associates). The area where the school is located was annexed in 1960. The school is presently used by the Paradise Corner Children's Centre.

The Committee was asked for comments concerning the sale of this school.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: The Sub-Committee evaluated Union School - 634 Rymal Road West, according to the Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest Draft Report. It was confirmed that this building is eligible for listing on the Inventory. (This building was previously added to the Inventory as part of the listing of schools built before 1940).

The Committee would like to encourage the retention of this school building, which constitutes a rare building type (rural schoolhouse) in the Hamilton area. The Sub-Committee also agreed that it would consider evaluating the building for designation, once a new owner has been found for the school building.

(When evaluating this building the Sub-Committee reviewed the Inventory of Architectural and/or Historical Buildings Draft Report. It was decided that a new category should be

added in the Architecture section. This new category should be labelled 7.2.2. Building Type. Other corrections to the Draft Report are: 7.2.5. to revise definition of this category by adding the definition of 'reversible'; 7.3.1. to add the word 'transition' in the definition of this category.)

2. ZONING APPLICATION-125 Napier Street

BACKGROUND: This item has been deferred from the August 1, 1990 meeting of the Sub-Committee.

Zoning Application ZA-90-21 for increased density additions to the Greening Donald Co. Ltd. building at 125 Napier Street. This building is not listed but is part of the Industrial Survey made by LACAC resource staff and summer students.

Located on the site of the present office and factory, the wire mills originally covered three city blocks. Due to increased competition from European manufacturers, Greening was sold and later merged with Donald Ropes and Wire Cloth Ltd. becoming Greening Donald. The original firm was called B. Greening and Company and formed in 1859 in Hamilton. This firm was succeeded by the B. Greening Wire Company Ltd. in 1889.

The Committee was asked to review the plans and comment on the proposed structure.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: The Committee felt that the proposed development of this property was too intense for the size of the site and did not allow for enough open space between buildings. The proposed low and high rise buildings do not correlate with each other or with the surrounding neighbourhood and streetscape. The Committee would prefer lower buildings built instead of this awkward mix of high and low rise buildings.

3. PROPOSED SITE FOR THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE

BACKGROUND: This item has been deferred from the August 1, 1990 meeting of the Sub-Committee.

On Saturday July 21, 1990, the Hamilton Spectator printed an article about the proposed site for a new Crystal Palace. The article states that the new site would be at the Commonwealth Square between the Art Gallery of Hamilton and Hamilton Place. This site was chosen by the Crystal Palace Sub-Committee from a recommendation made in a report by Baird/Sampson Architects of Toronto. That Sub-Committee would like to stage a competition for a design of this new Crystal Palace. The Committee was asked to review and comment on the proposed site and building.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: The Committee would support a contest for the design of this building and would suggest to the Crystal Palace Sub-Committee that they contact the O.A.A. (Ontario Association of Architects) for rules and regulations of how the contest should be conducted. The Sub-Committee would also like to suggest that once competition entries have been submitted that they be referred to the Urban Design Committee, the Research Sub-Committee and LACAC for suggestions or approval. Due to the historical and

architectural implications of the proposal to build a 'new' Crystal Palace, it was suggested that a member of LACAC be involved in the judging process for the winning design.

(When the Sub-Committee was reviewing this proposal, the comment was made that if a new Crystal Palace was to be built in this location, it could possibly be considered a 'landmark' by its size and design. Following a discussion of the 'landmark' list in Hamilton, it was suggested that the City Hall at 71 Main Street West be added to this list.)

4. WELLINGTON PARK - PROPOSED DESIGN AND REDEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND: This item is a follow up on the possible designation of Wellington Park and proposed rebuilding of the park fountain, which was brought to the attention of the Sub-Committee on May 23, 1990.

Original plans for Wellington Park were found in the Engineering vault in the basement of City Hall. These plans date back to 1890 when the proposed name of the park was the East End Park. A note handwritten, by H.I. Springer was found in the Special Collections Section of the Hamilton Public Library that confirmed the plans found in the Engineering vault are the plans used for the original layout of the park. H.I. Springer claimed to have obtained her information from Mr. Kilvington, the park designer, whose name also appears on the 1890 plans.

Research material was found that indicated the fountain was turned off in 1923 due to public complaints of water splashing out of the lower bowl and children playing in the water. It is believed that the fountain continued to stand in the park until the 1970's when it was either dismantled or moved to another location.

LACAC resource staff met with Lawrence Stasiuk of the Parks Department to discuss a tender call issued for the building of the new fountain and the redevelopment of the park. Staff were informed that tenders had previously been issued and received according to plans that the Parks Department prepared without prior consultation with the Sub-Committee or LACAC.

A list of 12 parks was supplied by Mr. R. Nutley, former Manager of the Parks Department, and was approved by LACAC at its July 27, 1987 meeting, but was tabled by the Parks and Recreation Committee pending an explanation as to why Victoria Park had been included. (This list included Wellington Park).

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: The Committee would like to see the Park restored according to the original plans. It appears the cost of restoring the original gardens may be less expensive than the new plans. There is also a concern about maintaining the original trees. The Sub-Committee would like to see the Park development re-tendered and new plans drawn up according to or 'in the spirit of' the original 1890 plans.

A letter is to be sent to Bob Chrystian, Manager, Parks Division, advising of the Sub-Committee's concerns about the design and rehabilitation of this park.

5. HISTORICAL PLAQUE INLAYS FOR INTERNATIONAL VILLAGE - KING STREET EAST

BACKGROUND: See minutes of meeting held August 15, 1990.

The Committee was asked to review the information proposed for the historical plaques for the proposed buildings of King Street East.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: Deferred to another meeting. NOTE: LACAC subsequently discussed whether plaques would be wall-mounted or set horizontally in the sidewalk, which will determine the amount of information which can be included.

6. LIGHTHOUSE AND LIGHTKEEPER'S HOUSE - F.H.B.R.O. EVALUATION

BACKGROUND: The Lighthouse and Lightkeeper's House have been evaluated by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office. The two structures were evaluated as separate buildings rather than as a complex (in accordance with F.H.B.R.O.'s current policy), with the result that the former is now a 'recognized' heritage building but the latter has no federal heritage status. When proposing a possible designation of these buildings, LACAC has treated the two structures as a building complex.

The Committee was asked to comment on the F.H.B.R.O. evaluation.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: The Committee recommended that LACAC inform Ms. Margaret Archibald, the Acting Secretary of this Review Office, of its concerns with the evaluation of these two structures as separate entities rather than as a building complex.

7. 230 JAMES STREET SOUTH - PROPOSED CONDOMINIUM BUILDING

BACKGROUND: LACAC resource staff received a report from Vanessa Grupe of the Planning Department about a proposal to demolish the existing listed building at 230 James Street South, to construct a new 10-12 storey condominium building on this site.

This house was built in 1880 by the Hamilton Real Estate Association. The original owner was Charles Stiff manufacturer, who owned the house until 1902. He was the secretary of the Hamilton Board of Trade from 1900 to 1910. In 1904 the house was purchased by Adolph Levy, president of Levy Bros. Ltd., importers and retailers of jewels. The house is now being used as law offices, realtor offices and the office of the Hamilton Right to Life Organization.

The committee was asked to comment on the proposed demolition of this listed building to construct the new proposed high-rise.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: Deferred to next meeting.

LACAC RESEARCH SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES

DATE: September 12, 1990

TIME: 5:30 to 7:15 p.m.

PLACE: Planning Department Library

PRESENT: Jane Rigby, Acting Chairperson
David Cuming
Nina Chapple
Ann Gillespie
Mary Beth Forget, Staff

ABSENT: Rob Brough, Chairman
Tony Butler
John Mokrycke

1. ADDITIONS TO INVENTORY

a) 1651 King Street East

BACKGROUND: The owner of this property had written to LACAC staff about his house at 1651 King Street East. Staff considers this house to be a candidate for possible listing on the Inventory.

b) 163 & 167 Rebecca Street

BACKGROUND: These two identical Victorian brick houses at 165 and 167 Rebecca Street were built in 1889-90 and have been identified by staff as possible candidates for listing on the Inventory.

c) Chedoke Hospital Buildings - Bruce Building, McLean Building, Wilcox Building, Central Building, West Quarters & Service Building, Southam Building, Long & Bisby Building

BACKGROUND: LACAC staff were contacted by Terri Johns of May, Pirie & Associates Limited, Land Use Planning Consultants, regarding the heritage status of buildings on the Chedoke Health Corporation Lands on Sanatorium Road. On a site visit made August 10th, these buildings were identified as possible candidates for listing on the Inventory.

The above buildings were built between 1917 and 1929 on the original site of Hamilton's sanatorium for tuberculosis patients.

d) T.H.&B. Roundhouse - 600 Aberdeen Ave.

BACKGROUND: Built in 1930 for the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, this semi-circular brick structure is the only surviving roundhouse in Hamilton.

e) 1072 Main Street East - Children's Museum in Gage Park

BACKGROUND: A staff member of the Department of Culture and Recreation had inquired about the heritage status of the former Gage homestead, built around 1875 for Robert and Hannah Gage. In 1953 the house escaped demolition and was converted to headquarters for the Hamilton Parks Department. In 1978 it became the Hamilton Children's Museum.

f) 255 MacNab Street North

BACKGROUND: A request was made to evaluate this house by a member of the Research Sub-Committee. It stands across from the rowhouse at 252-262 MacNab Street North, three units of which have been designated (#256-258 and #260).

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: The Committee conducted an informal evaluation of items c) Buildings on Chedoke Health Corporation Lands, d) T.H.& B. Roundhouse and e) 1072 Main Street East - Children's Museum in Gage Park and agreed that all would be eligible for listing on the Inventory.

Items a) 1651 King Street East, b) 163 & 167 Rebecca Street and f) 255 MacNab Street North were deferred to a subsequent meeting.

2. AUCHMAR AND THE GATEKEEPER'S LODGE - POSSIBLE DESIGNATION

BACKGROUND: Auchmar, 88 Fennell Avenue West, was built in 1855 by Sir Isaac Buchanan. As a Conservative Member of Parliament, he was known as the nation's most ardent advocate of protective tariff laws for Canadian industry. The Gatekeeper's Lodge at 71 Claremont Drive, also built in 1855, is a smaller-scaled version of the main house, Auchmar, designed in the Gothic Revival style.

The Gatekeeper's Lodge has been recognized by the erection of a provincial historical plaque as a building of provincial significance.

The Committee was asked to evaluate the Gatekeeper's Lodge in terms of its eligibility for designation.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: This item was deferred to a subsequent meeting.

3. 315 CAROLINE STREET SOUTH

BACKGROUND: The owner of this listed two-storey brick house at 315 Caroline Street South (built in 1891)) has applied for a demolition permit and plans to build a new single-family house on this site. At the owner's request, this house was evaluated for designation by the Research Sub-Committee some time ago but was not considered to be eligible.

The Committee was asked to comment on the proposal to demolish this house and the design of the new house.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: The Committee regretted the loss of the house but had no comments on the proposed demolition or plans for the new house.

4. 230 JAMES STREET SOUTH - PROPOSED CONDOMINIUM BUILDING

BACKGROUND: LACAC staff received a report from Vanessa Grupe, a planner in the Neighbourhood Section of the Planning Department, about a proposal to demolish the existing listed building at 230 James Street South and construct a new 10-12 storey condominium building on the site.

This house was built in 1880 by the Hamilton Real Estate Association. The original owner was Charles Stiff manufacturer, who owned the house until 1902. He was the secretary of the Hamilton Board of Trade from 1900 to 1910. In 1904 the house was purchased by Adolph Levy, president of Levy Bros. Ltd., importers and retailers of jewels. The house now accommodates law and realty offices, as well as the office of the Hamilton Right to Life Organization.

The Committee was asked to comment on the above proposal.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: Occupying a prominent location at the corner of James and Charlton streets, this building is an important component of the streetscape between Herkimer Street and Charlton Avenue within the established Durand neighbourhood. The house is also located in close proximity to the MacNab-Charles Heritage Conservation District as well as three designated houses at 252, 262 and 268 James Street South. A similar house on the opposite corner at James Street South and Herkimer Street (250 James Street South) is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. Given the context and streetscape value of the house at 230 James Street South, the Committee did not support its demolition.

5. 119 JAMES STREET NORTH - SITE PLAN CONTROL APPLICATION

BACKGROUND: This item was first brought to the Committee on May 23, 1990.

Site Plan Application DA-90-37 is for a commercial/office development at 119 James Street North, currently a vacant lot located in the area studied as a potential heritage conservation district.

The Committee was asked to review and comment on both the original and revised plans for this development.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: The Committee agreed that even the revised plans were still not suitable for this corner lot. The design (particularly the height and massing) of the building is not sympathetic to the surrounding streetscape, dominated by low-rise, historic buildings (notably the recently designated Tivoli Theatre directly opposite on James Street North); nor is it compatible with the new Eaton's Centre under construction to the south.

The Committee suggested that the proposal be referred to the Urban Design Committee for their comments.

6. 17, 19, 31 KING STREET EAST - PROPOSED DEMOLITION FOR PARKING LOT

BACKGROUND:

This matter has been referred to the Research Sub-Committee by the Planning Department for comment. The Traffic Department had received inquiries re; a proposal to demolish the two buildings at 17 and 19 - 31 King Street East for a temporary parking lot. This block is under site plan control. The Committee was asked to comment on the proposed plans for this site.

Behind the modern screen facade of the building at 17 King Street East (now a Sam The Record Man store) is the only remaining section of what was originally "White's Block", built in 1854 for John White. In 1949, its fourth storey was removed and the front and rear walls were rebuilt; the facade was an extension of the Woolworths facade at 19-31 King Street East. The present Woolworth building was built in 1949 following a fire in 1947 which gutted the original store. The Woolworth Company Ltd. has occupied its original location since 1902. The upper facade of the present building, which remains unaltered, is of architectural interest for its stone construction and Art Deco detailing.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: The Committee was very distressed to hear of this proposal. It was noted that since the original buildings were erected in the 1840s and 1850s, there has always been a continuous building wall around the Gore. Where buildings were demolished, they were always replaced, with the result that there have never been any gaps in the streetscape.

The Committee strongly objected to the demolition of these two buildings because of their importance to the streetscape and opposed the use of the site as a parking lot because of the pedestrian character of Gore Park. The Committee recommended that the buildings be retained until new development plans have been made and suggested that (in the event that the buildings were to be demolished and the site made into a parking lot) the facade be retained, with access provided from King William Street and/ or James Street North.

7. MARSHALL LIME KILNS - REVIEW OF HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

BACKGROUND: The lime kiln and powder magazine are located on the right-of-way of the East-West Mountain Expressway and have been identified as an important local historic site in the Heritage Impact Assessment. A copy of this report (completed in May 1989) was recently forwarded to LACAC staff, as requested. The Committee was asked to comment on this assessment.

COMMENTS/ACTIONS: The Committee agreed with the recommendations in the report that the building and ruins should be preserved in their original location.

The Committee expressed some concern that the proposed freeway may run through the area where these structures were located. Staff agreed to obtain a map showing their precise location for review at a subsequent meeting.

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LACAC RESEARCH SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES

DATE: Wednesday, October 3, 1990

TIME: 5:30 - 7:00 p.m.

PLACE: 30 Canada Street

PRESENT: Rob Brough, Chairman
Tony Butler
Jane Rigby
Nina Chapple
Ann Gillespie

ABSENT: David Cuming
John Mokrycke

1. Minutes of Meetings held August 22 and September 12

2. 262 - 268 James Street South - exterior alterations to designated buildings

Plans submitted by Radojewski Architect for LACAC's approval; delegated at last meeting to Research Sub-Committee.

Proposed alterations: demolish brick garage attached to south side of #262, erect two new fire escapes on south side of #262 and north side of #268, and repair porte-cochere on north side of #268.

COMMENTS/ACTION:

Plans approved, with condition that all decorative elements of porte-cochere, including dentil course beneath eaves and classical columns, are to be restored or replicated.

3. Highridge Plaza, 549 Stone Church Road - proposed link between stone house and new mall

Plans submitted for site plan approval by Rankin Architect Inc. for one-storey commercial mall to be erected behind and connected to existing 1850s stone house at 549 Stone Church Road.

COMMENTS/ACTION: The following objections and recommendations were made:

Front doorway of stone house permanently blocked up by washroom to be constructed directly behind it.

Recommendation: Relocate washroom; retain and make usable existing original front doorway.

Concern with structural stability of north-west corner of stone house if new opening has to be made in rear wall for doorway, as shown on plan.

Insensitive juncture and incompatible design of roof structures of stone house (gable roof) and link with new building (flat roof with sloped canopy; extension of roof of main building); roof canopy extends beyond side wall of stone house.

Recommendation: Eliminate roof canopy of link; flat roof would be preferable.

Wall of new link flush with side (west) wall of stone house.

Recommendation: Architectural integrity of stone house would be better preserved by setting back facade of new link; this could be achieved by repositioning it to join house at centre of rear facade.

4. Christ's Church Cathedral - proposed stone entrance stairway

Letter requesting LACAC's assistance in locating sources of sandstone; replacement for concrete stairs removed to repair foundations; original stairs made of wood.

COMMENTS/ACTION:

Suggested that church should contact their architect, Spencer Higgins, a specialist in stone masonry conservation, and also Tim Fraser of Belair Restoration Inc., firm which restored spire St. Paul's Presbyterian Church using sandstone imported from Cleveland Quarries in Ohio.

5. T.H.&B. Roundhouse, 600 Aberdeen Avenue - possible demolition

LACAC staff advised of CP Rail's plans to demolish roundhouse (1930), possibly in the near future; not confirmed; located in area zoned for heavy industrial use - "K".

COMMENTS/ACTION:

Reason for proposed demolition assumed to be simply that railway company no longer has any use for the roundhouse, not because of any plans to sell or re-develop the property.

Alternatives to demolition should be explored; best possible use would be a light industrial use, given the zoning, its out-of-the-way location, and good accessibility for trucks from Chatham Street via Dundurn; large open interior space readily adaptable to a variety of industrial uses and could be subdivided to accomodate several enterprises

CP Rail and the Region could be approached with constructive ideas for recycling roundhouse.

6. 17, 19, 31 King Street East - proposed demolition of two buildings (Including Woolworths) for parking lot

Request from Traffic Department for comments from John Sakala, Site Plan Control Section, and from John to LACAC staff.

COMMENTS/ACTION:

Proposed demolition of these two buildings, particularly the Woolworth store, would leave a gaping hole in the streetscape; access from King Street would obstruct pedestrian traffic and pose serious problems for buses making stops in this block, and should therefore be prohibited.

Visual impact of parking lot could be minimized and continuity of bulding wall preserved by retaining facades of both buildings.

Research Sub-Committee comments to be forwarded to CAPIC and Urban Design Committee, with request to review above proposal.

7. Marshall Lime Kilns - Heritage Impact Assessment

Discussion continued from September 12th meeting. Assessment concluded that powder magazine and lime kiln ruins were locally significant as the last remnants of the lime industry in Barton Township but that it was not feasible to relocate these structures (located respectively in centre of and just north of centre of right-of-way). Executive summary of the Mountain East-West and North-South Transportation Corridor Project recommended demolition and further excavation of kiln site prior to demolition.

COMMENTS/ACTION:

Given its local historical significance, powder magazine should not be demolished; possibility of dismantling it for reconstruction on another site should be investigated; other possible sites include Kelso Park (Halton Regional Conservation Authority), where there are two standing kilns similar in age to those on Marshall property and Ball's Falls Historical Park (The Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority) where there is a smaller restored lime kiln.

8. 25 Tecumseh Street - letter re: sandblasting

Brick masonry of designated house (Gardener's Cottage) at 25 Tecumseh Street recently cleaned by sandblasting method; Research Sub-Committee requested by LACAC to draft letter to send to owner re: harmful effect of sandblasting on historic masonry.

COMMENTS/ACTION:

Deferred to subsequent meeting.

9. Custom House - rear verandah addition

Freestanding wooden verandah structure recently erected behind Custom House; owner did not apply for heritage permit, as required under Ontario Heritage Act.

COMMENTS/ACTION:

8a

FOR INFORMATION

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts
LACAC Secretary

DATE: Sept. 17, 1990

FROM: Nina Chapple
Architectural Historian

SUBJECT: Protection of Designated Buildings

Background:

LACAC at its last meeting on September 24, 1990, requested an up-date re: protection of designated buildings against demolition. The issue was raised during a discussion of lots of record and the demolition of 65 Markland St.

Current Status

1. Heritage Legislation

-The Ontario Heritage Act, 1983, allows Council to delay demolition of a designated building for up to 270 days in order to investigate alternative solutions.

-By comparison with other provinces, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories all allow municipalities to provide permanent protection for designated buildings.

-In a publication by Nathaniel Lichfield, "The Economics of Conservation" (1990), Ontario is cited along with New Zealand and New Jersey as places in the world which do not provide permanent protection for designated buildings.

2. Planning Legislation

-The Demolition Control By-law, authorized by Section 33 of the Planning Act, allows Council to refuse a demolition permit for residential buildings until a building permit for a new building is issued with the condition that the new building be substantially completed within two or three years. Demolition Control does not provide permanent protection against demolition.

-Under Bill PR 57 passed by the province in June 1987, the City of Toronto has extended the provisions of the Demolition Control By-law to include all designated buildings, not just residential buildings. (Information attached.)

3. Niagara Escarpment Commission

-The Niagara Escarpment Commission may refuse the demolition of a property under its jurisdiction.

Possible Actions

1. The Ministry of Culture and Communications has included in its recommendations for changes to the Ontario Heritage Act that designated buildings be afforded permanent protection against demolition. No date has yet been set for provincial approval of these proposed revisions to the Ontario Heritage Act.
2. The City could investigate implementation of the City of Toronto legislation which extends Demolition Control to designated buildings. In Hamilton, 16 non-residential, designated buildings would be affected.

TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD

Date: June 9, 1987

Subject: City of Toronto's Application for Special Legislation to Control Demolition of Designated Heritage Properties

Origin: R. Scott James, Managing Director, Toronto Historical Board

The City of Toronto has applied to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario for special legislation, contained in Bill PR57, which would allow City Council to exercise greater control over demolition of heritage properties. The amendment would enable Council to refuse a demolition permit for a property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act where no building permit has been issued.

The purpose of the special legislation is to ensure that a designated building will be kept standing so that it can be incorporated into a new development on the property, rather than being torn down, leaving a vacant site, long before any development is contemplated. Once a heritage building is gone, its workmanship can never be duplicated, and the owner loses forever the opportunity to benefit from the many incentives the City offers for preservation (Appendix A).

At present Council has the power, under the Ontario Heritage Act, to delay demolition - but not to prevent it. Thus a number of important designated buildings have already been lost for vacant sites (Appendix B).

The Ministry of Citizenship and Culture has recently announced that amendments to the Ontario Heritage Act are being considered. But it will take at least two years for these to be adopted.

In the meantime the City urgently needs the special legislation to allow it to refuse over a dozen demolition applications that have been made, even though no building plans for the sites have been completed (Appendix C).

A precedent already exists for the type of legislation being requested: under the Planning Act, municipalities can refuse a demolition permit for a residential building when there is no building permit.

Heritage preservation enhances the quality of urban life and provides economic benefits through employment, energy conservation and tourism. Successful examples of preservation in Toronto have received nation-wide recognition (Appendix D).

MEMORANDUM

June 9, 1987

The Toronto Historical Board seeks your support for the City's application, which is expected to be considered at the meeting of the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Assembly to be held on June 10 and 17, 1987, in Committee Room 151, Main Floor, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

Appendices:

- A - Preservation Incentives
- B - Designated Properties Demolished, Site Now Vacant
- C - Designated Properties Threatened With Demolition
- D - Award Winning Projects in Toronto Containing Preserved Heritage Properties

PRESERVATION INCENTIVES

The City of Toronto has adopted, in its Official Plan, a policy of encouraging the preservation of its architectural heritage.

To implement this policy, the City offers a number of incentives including:

Density Bonuses

Density Transfers

Parking and Loading Exemptions

Grants -the Toronto Municipal Heritage Fund
 -the Province's Preserving Ontario's Architecture Programme:
 -Designated Property Grants
 -Revolving Heritage Funds
 -Conservation District Grants
 -Commercial Rehabilitation Grants

Recognition Through -the Toronto Historical Board Award of Merit
 -Toronto Historical Board plaque programmes

For further information about heritage preservation incentives, please contact the Historical Preservation Division, Toronto Historical Board at 392-6827

DESIGNATED PROPERTIES DEMOLISHED, SITE NOW VACANT

Note: of the 12 designated properties in Toronto which have been demolished since the Ontario Heritage Act came into force in 1975, 8 are still vacant sites or parking lots. The proposed legislation could have kept these buildings in productive use while development plans were being prepared, ideally incorporating the building.

1. 76 Dundas St. East (Bond Street Congregational Church; 1879, E.J. Lennox) - Demolished 1981
2. 11 Old Weston Road (CP West Toronto Station; 1911) - intent to designate passed - Demolished 1982
3. 88 Queen St. East (Cooke's Presbyterian Church; rebuilt 1891, Henry Simpson; Thomas Mowbray, sculptor) - Demolished 1984
4. 280 Bloor St. West (James Crowther House; 1886) - Demolished 1985
5. 39 Davenport Road (Jesse Ketchum Hall; 1848; alt. 1888) - Demolished 1986
6. 145 Yonge Street (Williams Building; 1912, Chapman & McGiffin) - Demolished 1986
7. 151 Yonge Street (formerly Hobberlin Brothers Store, later Owens & Elmes; 1907, E.J. Lennox) - Demolished 1986
8. 1947 Bloor St. West (Joy Oil Gas Station; c.1937) - Demolished 1986

DESIGNATED PROPERTIES THREATENED WITH DEMOLITION

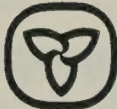
The 180-day delay on demolition provided by the Ontario Heritage Act has expired on the first 10 properties listed below and will expire on nos. 11 and 12 in late 1987. The owners of nos. 5 and 7 have agreed to several extensions.

1. 232 Bay Street (formerly the Toronto Stock Exchange; 1937; George & Moorhouse; S.H. Maw, Associates; Charles Comfort Murals)
2. 452 College Street (College Street Presbyterian Church, later College Street United Church; 1884-1885, Smith & Gemmell; add. 1892, Smith & Gemmell; add. 1924, H. Ferris Secord)
3. 150-154 King St. East (Daniel Brooke Building; 1833, rebuilt before fire of 1849)

156 King St. East (John Murchison Building; 1833; rebuilt before fire of 1849)
4. 2 Strachan Avenue (Railways Building, later the Music Building; 1908, G.W. Gouinlock)
5. 36-46 Yonge Street (Commercial Buildings; various dates of 1844-1851)
6. 100 Yorkville Avenue (formerly St. Raphael's Nursing Home; 1871; add. 1934, Kaminker & Richmond)
7. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Wellington St. West (Commercial Buildings; various dates of 1854-1871)
8. 985 Danforth Avenue (Joy Oil Gas Station; c.1937)
9. 429 Roncesvalles Avenue (Joy Oil Gas Station; c.1937)
10. 68-70, 72-74, 76-78 and 84 Gerrard St. West (various semi-detached and detached houses; various dates of c.1860-1889)
11. 96 Bloor St. West (S. Pearcy House; 1884, altered in 1926, Mathers & Haldenby; addition in 1963 (Lothian Mews), Webb, Zerafa & Menkes; altered in 1979-80)
12. 100 Bloor St. West (University Theatre; 1946, Eric W. Hounsom)

SOME AWARD WINNING PROJECTS IN TORONTO CONTAINING PRESERVED HERITAGE PROPERTIES

<u>Address</u>	<u>Awards</u>
1. 252 Adelaide St. East (Bank of Upper Canada; 1825-27, attributed to W.W. Baldwin; alterations and additions 1872-1876 for de la Salle Institute, H. Langley; also Fourth Post Office; 1833-34)	Credit Foncier Award, 1981; Heritage Canada Award, 1981; Toronto Historical Board Award of Merit, 1981
2. 2 Berkeley Street (Toronto Knitting & Yarn Factory; 1871; additions by C.J. Gibson)	Credit Foncier Award, 1983; Heritage Canada Award, 1984
3. 27 Elgin Avenue/16 Lowther Avenue (House; 1885)	Ontario Renews Award
4. 49 Front St. East (Warehouse; W.R. Strickland)	Heritage Canada Award, 1975; Toronto Historical Board Award of Merit, 1981
5. 550 Gerrard St. East (Don Jail; 1859-64, William Thomas)	Heritage Canada Award, 1979
6. 77 Lowther Avenue (House; c.1895)	Ontario Renews Award
7. 17 Pembroke Street (part of a semi-detached house; 1876)	Ontario Renews Award
8. 207 Queen's Quay West (Terminal Building; 1928, Moores & Duneford of New York City)	Credit Foncier Award, 1984; Ontario Renews Award; Toronto Historical Board Award of Merit, 1984
9. 20 Richmond St. East (Confederation Life Building; 1890, Knox, Elliot and Jarvis; alterations 1900, John W. Gray)	Credit Foncier Award; 1982
10. 251 Sherbourne Street (Sherbourne/Dundas Housing Project)	Heritage Canada Award, 1975; Toronto Historical Board Award of Merit, 1974
11. 19 Toronto Street (Consumers' Gas Co.; 1876, D.B. Dick; addition in 1889)	Heritage Canada Award, 1984; Toronto Historical Board Award of Merit, 1984
12. 49 Wellington St. East (Gooderham Building; 1892, David Roberts)	Heritage Canada Award, 1979



Ontario

9a

Ministry of Ministère de la
Culture and Culture et des
Communications Communications

77 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9

77 ouest, rue Bloor
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9

1 October, 1990

Dear Municipal Clerks and LACAC Chairpersons:

Re: PRESERVING ONTARIO'S ARCHITECTURE
 Designated Property Grant Program

Technical Workshops:
WINDOW CONSERVATION - POSTPONEMENT

In July of this year you received a notice concerning this fall's Technical Workshop series on the topic of Window Conservation. That workshop series must be postponed for the present, due to circumstances beyond our control. The workshops on Window Conservation will be rescheduled for the spring of 1991. You will be notified of workshop dates and locations as soon as they are finalized.

This means that NO technical workshop attendance is required during 1990, for municipalities participating in the Designated Property Grant Program. We would encourage you, however, to attend an Orientation Seminar on Designated Property Grants, if you have not previously attended one. We would also encourage attendance at this year's "Designing for Conservation" workshops sponsored by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario in co-operation with this Ministry. For dates and locations, see the enclosed timetable.

If you have any questions about workshop attendance, please call Bernice Bradt or ourselves at (416) 965-4961. We look forward to seeing you again next year.

Sincerely yours

SUSANN MYERS

Gail Sussman

Susann Myers
Gail Sussman
Education/Technical Advisors

Encl.

Schedule of Workshops and Seminars - Fall/1990-Spring/1991

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Location</u>
October	Mon. 1st	Orientation Seminar: ** Designated Property Grants	Whitby
	Tues. 2nd	Orientation Seminar: ** Designated Property Grants	Elora
	21st & 22nd	ACO Workshop: Designing for Conservation	North Bay
November	3rd & 4th	ACO Workshop: Designing for Conservation	Brockville
	15th - 17th	Annual Conference, ICOMOS Canada	Montreal
January 1991	18th - 19th	ACO Workshop: Designing for Conservation	Kitchener
February	15th - 16th	ACO Workshop: Designing for Conservation	Toronto
March	23rd - 24th	ACO Workshop:s Designing for Conservation	Goderich

** Orientation Seminars are required for new municipalities wishing to join the Designated Property Grant Program.

Registration Form: Designing for Conservation

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ Postal _____
 Phone (work) _____ (home) _____

My primary affiliation or role is:
 (please check ✓)

- ☐ informed heritage advocate ☐ planner
☐ design professional ☐ LACAC member
☐ heritage administrator ☐ other _____

I wish to attend the workshop in...

- ☐ GRAVENHURST • Fri./Sat., Sept. 21-22, 1990
☐ NORTH BAY • Sat./Sun., Oct. 27-28, 1990 *
☐ BROCKVILLE • Sat./Sun., Nov. 3-4, 1990
☐ KITCHENER • Fri./Sat., Jan. 18-19, 1991
☐ TORONTO • Fri./Sat., Feb. 15-16, 1991
☐ GODERICH • Sat./Sun., March 23-24, 1991

*Fridays 3-10 pm (working supper included)
 Saturdays/Sundays 9 am-5 pm*

* previously scheduled for Oct. 20-21

LIMITED ENROLMENT. FEE: \$75 per workshop

To assure a place at this innovative intimate-scale workshop series, please mail this registration form along with a cheque payable to...

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.
 c/o Helene Fallen, Workshop Co-ordinator
 The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.
 10 Adelaide Street East
 Toronto, Ontario M5C 1J3

If there is a need for funding to attend this workshop, assistance may be available from the Ministry of Culture & Communications or the Ministry of Northern Development & Mines. Contact your local field office of the M.C.C. or the nearest Northern Development office.

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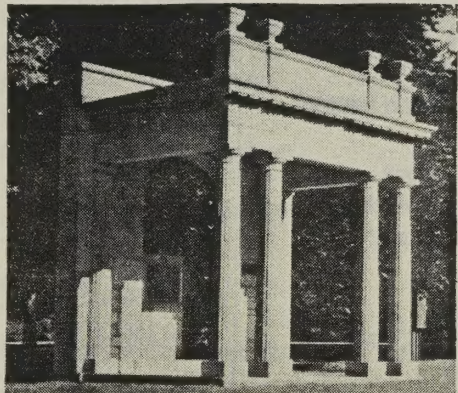
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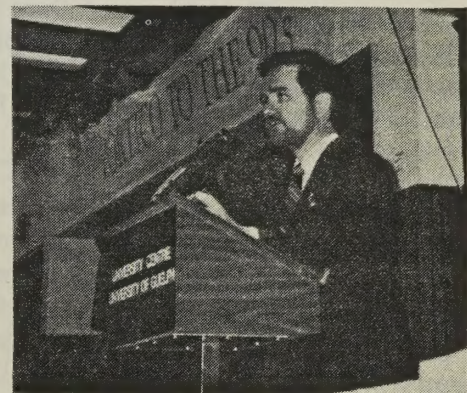
The Newsletter of Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees

Published by the Ontario Ministry of Culture

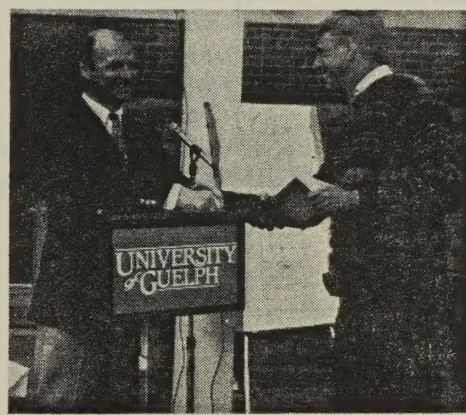
1990 Provincial LACAC Conference – Guelph “An Outstanding Success”



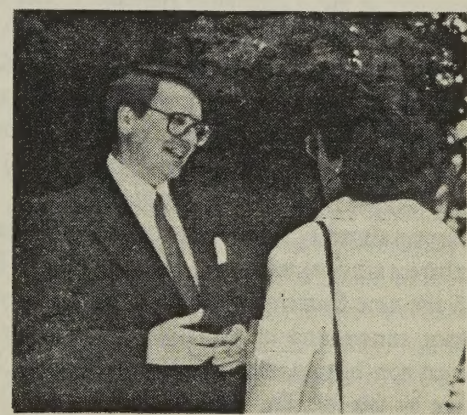
Portico to the 90s
The old Johnston Hall portico on the front campus of the University of Guelph.



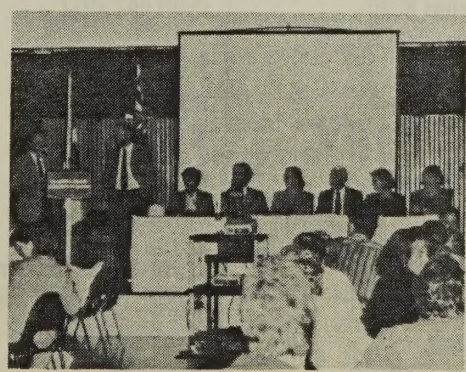
Keynote speaker, Marc Denhez.



Allan Snowie, Chairman of the 1990 LACAC Conference, makes a presentation to Chris Tossell, Chairman of the 1988 LACAC Conference.



The Honourable Hugh P. O'Neil, Minister of Culture and Communications, speaks with one of the 1990 LACAC Conference delegates.



Owen Scott, Chairman of the Guelph LACAC, introduces Don Mikel and other members of the Provincial LACAC Steering Committee at the conference.



Mary Mitchell, a Guelph LACAC volunteer, explains some of the heritage architecture of St. George's Square to a group of delegates on the Wednesday evening walking tour.

Ontario LACACs Create Community Heritage Ontario

After two years of research, polling and government negotiations by the Provincial Steering Committee, the official delegates from LACACs across the province voted by a large majority to form a provincial service organization: Community Heritage Ontario. Over the next two years, the Interim Board of 21 LACAC representatives—through government policy forums and working committees—will develop bylaws and other structures to govern the operation of the organization and develop regular communications with all LACACs and municipal governments in Ontario.

All of these things will take place with an open and regular cycle of communications with all of us in the LACACs in every corner of the province. In this, Community Heritage Ontario, your Interim Board needs your help. If you are interested in the issues or in assisting on development committees please get in touch with the Interim Board member closest to you. The intention is that each municipal heritage advisory committee will be regionally represented formally once the incorporation mechanics are completed.

With the new Ontario Heritage Policy Statement announced in May, the new heritage act now being written and due in the legislature by this fall, Preserving Ontario's Architecture (POA) under review and the changes at the Ontario Heritage Foundation, this is a very active time in heritage work in Ontario. The Interim Board of Community Heritage Ontario will be representing LACACs during several of these processes and we want to hear your concerns with any of these issues. The following list of the Interim Board members is your directory. Please feel free to call any member and establish regular contact with the person from your region. We all look forward to hearing from you.

*John Harrison,
Chairman
Community Heritage Ontario*

Provincial Organization of LACACs – Ontario 1990 Board of Directors

Chairman

John Harrison
Cavell School
R.R. #2
Owen Sound, Ontario
N4K 5N4
(519) 371-2002
(416) 769-3712(Toronto)

Vice Chairman

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Caledon Heritage
Committee
Box 1000
Caledon East, Ont.
L0N 1E0
(416) 880-4663
(416) 584-2273

Vice Chairman

Jim Alexander
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Niagara-on-the-Lake
Ontario, L0S 1J0
(416) 468-7681

Treasurer

Ann Bobyk
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(416) 849-8321

Corres. Secretary

Rick Schofield
Heritage Scarborough
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(416) 396-4301 FAX

Ministry Liaison

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Member-at-large

Cliff Bennett
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(613) 256-2073 FAX

Recording Secretary

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(613) 990-0654 Bus.

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(416) 885-8617

Janet Berton
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(519) 273-0399 Bus.

Robert Pilot

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Ernie Chaplin

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(519) 354-3704

Norma Carrier
366 The East Mall
Town House # 124
Etobicoke, Ontario
M9B 6C6
(416) 622-3597

Stephen Wohleber
Box #2
Britt, Ontario
POG 1A0
(705) 383-2432

Ann McKillop
LACAC
370 Dufferin Ave
London, Ontario
N6B 1Z4

Architectural Conservancy Announces Fall/Winter Workshops

The ACO, with the support of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications, will present "Designing for Conservation" a province-wide series of two-day workshops led by Herb Stovel and Albini Soucy during the fall and winter of 1990-91. The workshops, for LACAC members and design professionals, will examine the goals of conservation, the nature of design, design in the community and implementing design programs through slide lectures, workshop discussions and design exercises.

Fall 1990 Workshops:
September 21-22 Gravenhurst
October 27-28 North Bay
November 3-4 Brockville
January 18-19 Kitchener
February 15-16 Toronto
March 23-24 Goderich

For more information please contact:
Helene Fallen, Workshop Co-ordinator
The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1J3
(416) 367-8075

The Ontario Historical Society

Upcoming Meetings, Workshops, Seminars...

London

September 15: Politics of Preservation
Chesterville

September 29: Restoring Your Own Home
Toronto

October 13: Restoring Your Own Home
Dryden

October 16: Getting Young People Involved
in Heritage Programs in Your Community

Balmertown

October 20-21: • Everything You Wanted to Know about an Historical Society But Were Afraid to Ask! • How to Produce an Effective Newsletter • Oral History

Harrietsville

October 27: Herbs in History, Herbs in Your Museum

Aylmer

October 27: Heritage of Ontario Cemeteries
Guelph

November 3: Serve it Forth!

Penetanguishene

November 3: Marine Heritage

Port Carling

November 17: Serve it Forth!

Toronto

December 6: Deck the Halls

Toronto

December 13: Deck the Halls

Toronto

December 20: Deck the Halls

For further information, please contact:
The Ontario Historical Society
5151 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5P5
(416) 226-9011

"Reasons for Designation"

We all know how important the "Reasons for Designation" are: they form the basis on which designation, repeal, alteration and grant funding are recommended or refused.

Since its establishment in 1975, the Conservation Review Board (CRB) has often commented on the nature of the "reasons" and the manner in which it feels they should be published. The following views of the "Reasons for Designation" are taken from "The Conservation Review Board: Issues and Recommendations" by Heather J. Riley, MA Thesis, Queen's University, Kingston: 1986.

- The board has stated that reasons must be precise and must accurately reflect the grounds for which designation is sought.

- The board has emphasized it cannot recommend designation if reasons of one type (e.g., architectural) are issued and reasons of

another sort (e.g., historic) are claimed at a hearing.

- The board has said that reasons must be supportable at a hearing by well researched information or the board will not accept them as adequate for designation.

- The board has demanded reasons be complete when published and has ruled that they cannot be added to in the course of a hearing.

- The board has shown that reasons must be exhaustive since any board recommendation concerning alteration to a designated property depends on whether original reasons for designation are affected by the proposed alteration.

- The board has ruled that in hearings concerning repeal of designating bylaws, original reasons must be shown to be no longer valid, and attention to meticulous detailing of reasons has been emphasized by the board in these instances.

- The board has made it clear that in order to comply with the Ontario Heritage Act, reasons must be specific and comprehensive to ensure that an owner is given sufficient information to assess reasonably the validity of the municipality's attempt to designate the property.

In some recent cases, the "Reasons for Designation" stated in the "Notice of Intention to Designate" have come under scrutiny. The board has advised that detailed information must be made available to the owner and the public in the time period allowed by the Act in order for them to reach an informed decision as to whether to object and cause a CRB hearing under the Act.

A comprehensive listing of items in the "Reasons of Designation" is impractical to publish in its entirety in the "Notice" due to costs. However, a publication of the "Notice of Intention to Designate" should include direction as to where the "Long form of the Reasons for Designation for registration on title" can be seen by the public, e.g., the municipal clerk's office.

Over the past few years the recommendations of the CRB have become more detailed. In addition, in recommending whether or not a property ought to be designated, the Board has offered various proposals in an effort to find a satisfactory solution to the increasingly complex dilemmas involved in preserving heritage properties. In subsequent issues of

LACAC News we will try to bring you examples of the Board's recommendations concerning various aspects of preservation.

Mary Lou Evans
LACAC Advisor
MCC

Upcoming Meetings, Workshops, Seminars...

October 5, 1990

Third Historic Bridges Conference

Sponsored by the Department of Civic Engineering at Ohio State University, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, and the Ohio Historical Society, the conference will include presentations on restoration and repair of historic bridges, case studies, and a panel on maintenance issues. To be held at the Radisson Airport Hotel, Port Columbus, Columbus, Ohio. Registration \$75.00; for information call (614) 292-7339.

October 6-11, 1990

ICOMOS 1990, Ninth General Assembly and International Symposium

To be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, the conference celebrates ICOMOS' 25th anniversary. Themes include achievements and future prospects, the Venice Charter, and experience and education. For information and registration, write ICOMOS 1990, c/o Office du Tourisme et des Congrès, Case Postale 248, CH-1000, Lausanne 6, Switzerland; 021/617.73.21.

October 15-17, 1990

Nondestructive Evaluation (NDE) of Civil Structures and Materials

This conference, to be held in Boulder, Colorado, will establish the state-of-the-art of NDE, identify the NDE community, and stimulate communication between NDE specialists and the user groups concerned with the evaluation of civil structures and materials. Contact Bruce Suprenant, Department of Civil, Environmental, & Architectural Engineering, University of Colorado; Boulder, CO 80309; (303) 492-7636.

October 22-24, 1990

Restoration 90

This international trade fair for restoration and conservation techniques will be held in Amsterdam and is being organized by RAI Gebouwbv. Contact them at Europaplein, NL-1078 GZ Amsterdam; 31 20 5491212.

September 3-9, 1990

1990 APT International Conference, Preserving for the 21st Century

Today's preservation challenges include contemporary realities that were unknown to the founders of our heritage. In addition to dealing with the effects of time and climate, preserving for the 21st century necessarily involves a host of new considerations: environmental pollution, energy concerns, building codes and safety standards, new technologies, limitations of contemporary craftsmanship, previous interventions, modern heritage, facadism, political scrutiny, financial viability as well as growing public awareness and participation. Conference registration, contact APT International (703) 373-1621, or Heritage Montreal (514) 842-8678.

Northern Ontario, SNAP

SNAP. This word is used by Northern Ontario organizations and consultants when planning a project and a funding partner is required to enable a project to come to fruition. The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines administers the Supplementary Northern Assistance Program (SNAP) "to improve the quality of life in northern communities by increasing awareness of health, social, arts and cultural services, encouraging the sharing of skills and knowledge, and providing opportunities for residents in small/remote communities to participate in a variety of activities."

The program funds are meant to be used as a top-off source for travel, touring, seminars/workshops/conferences or minor capital expenses. For example, if the Lake of the Woods Historical Society in Keewatin wished to attend a conference in North Bay, they could apply to the SNAP program to assist

with the costs of meals and accommodation, two areas which are ineligible in the Ministry of Culture and Communications Skills Training category. With the local historical society contributing a percentage of the expenses, and the two ministries supporting applications, a partnership between the three parties enables representatives of the society to participate in a conference where costs otherwise would be prohibitive.

The SNAP program was recently used to promote heritage activity in northern Ontario by assisting with the touring costs of the Titanic exhibit made available through the Extension Program of the Royal Ontario Museum.

The key to SNAP is flexibility and each project is considered on its own merit. Contact your local Northern Development Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for program details.

Diane Varga
MCC Field Services Consultant
Sudbury

New Booklet Brings Heritage to Schools

Built Heritage in Schools (Toronto: Ministry of Culture and Communications, 1990) is a newly released publication that should be of interest to many involved in the heritage field.

This 68 page, bilingual booklet, has been designed as a "how to" manual for the planning and implementation of a built heritage education package. Its contents can be tailored to the resources of any community. The publication promotes the study and appreciation of built heritage at both local and provincial levels.

It succeeds as a useful vehicle by bringing community resources into the classroom for study and interpretation by intermediate and senior students.

The pilot project from which this publication has evolved, was connected to the Visual Arts Curriculum guideline. The manual has been expanded to encompass other guidelines, including construction technology, family studies, geography, locality studies,

personal life management and history, and contemporary studies.

An inter-disciplinary approach to the study of built heritage is advocated. The booklet can act as a supplement to existing prescribed study units, provide teachers with ideas on how to utilize available community resources, and suggests ways in which sample lessons and student-centred activities can be designed. The overall intent is to

encourage an appreciation for our cultural heritage through investigation of an individual community's built heritage.

This publication is a practical primer that incorporates the use of a resource book, slides, support materials and an instruction manual. It is a creative means for building links between community heritage resources and organizations (LACACs, historical societies, municipal heritage departments and

community museums), and boards of education, teachers and students.

In addition, it can assist educators from both within and outside of the formal education system, in meeting certain goals and objectives outlined in the OSIS document and various supporting curriculum guidelines for a wide variety of subject areas.

Author Carol Chuhay has combined her experience as a teacher, LACAC member, civil servant, and heritage educator, to develop an extremely practical volume.

The case study that uses the City of Scarborough and the Scarborough Historical Museum as an example can be adapted for use in other municipalities of any size throughout the province. A short bibliography provides useful references to additional reading materials.

This manual will be a prototype for future cooperative initiatives in the area of built heritage education. It is a welcome addition to the literature in this field.

Copies of *Built Heritage in Schools* can be obtained by sending a cheque for \$4.00 to: Publications Ontario, 880 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1N8

*John Carter
Museums Development Officer
Community Museums and Heritage
Organizations
Ministry of Culture and Communications*

Preserving Ontario's Architecture Schedule of Upcoming, MCC Program Workshops, Seminars – Fall 1990

DATE	TOPIC	LOCATION
September		
Thurs. 13th	Orientation Seminar: Designated Property Grants	**Rainy River
Wed. 26th	Cemetery Conservation	Wilmot Twp. (near Waterloo)
Fri. 28th	Orientation Seminar: Designated Property Grants	**Perth
October		
Mon. 1st	Orientation Seminar: Designated Property Grants	**Whitby
Tues. 2nd	Orientation Seminar: Designated Property Grants	**Elora
Wed. 24th	Window Conservation	Gravenhurst
November		
Fri. 2nd	Window Conservation	Vaughan
Sat. 3rd	Window Conservation	Vaughan
Wed. 7th	Window Conservation	Chatham
Fri. 9th	Window Conservation	London
Sat. 10th	Window Conservation	London
Fri. 23rd	Window Conservation	Smiths Falls
Sat. 24th	Window Conservation	Smiths Falls
Tues. 27th	Window Conservation	Kingston
Fri. 30th	Window Conservation	Belleville
December		
Sat. 1st	Window Conservation	Belleville
Wed. 5th	Window Conservation	Owen Sound
Fri. 7th	Window Conservation	Flamborough
Sat. 8th	Window Conservation	Flamborough
Wed. 12th	Window Conservation	Thunder Bay

N.B. Attendance at a Window Conservation Workshop is required to maintain status in the Designated Property Grant Program.

**Orientation Seminars are required for new municipalities wishing to join the Designated Property Grant Program.

LACAC Members Subject to the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, 1983?

Editor's Note: Members of LACACs appear to be subject to the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act. As a matter of caution, consultation with a lawyer is recommended. The views of the author do not necessarily reflect the views of the Ministry or the Province of Ontario.

In the normal operations of municipal volunteer committees, members rarely consider provincial legislation, other than the Act that sets guidelines for their own committee. It is enough just to keep up with the job at hand!

Yet there is a variety of provincial law that governs our local boards and committees, and some of that law, it seems, may place requirements on individual members.

An example of legislation that directly affects LACACs is the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1980, Chapter 337). Another piece of legislation was passed in 1983 and may govern the members of LACACs and other local boards and committees: the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act (S.O. 1983, Chapter 8).

A LACAC is established by a bylaw of a local municipal council, authorized by the Ontario Heritage Act, Section 28. The legislation is permissive - that is, no council is required to create a LACAC. Once created, however, the committee has a duty to act in accordance with accepted practices for municipalities, including procedural, financial and legal requirements.

The question at issue here is whether LACACs, and by extension all boards and committees established by councils, and all elected officials and volunteer members serving on such bodies, are subject to the provisions of the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act (referred to here as "the Act").

The reference bulletins and texts are generally silent on the matter of volunteers, tending to focus mainly on elected officials. In its Bulletin 49: "The Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, 1983", the Ministry of Municipal Affairs refers to "representatives", and then switches to the word "member", which is used in the Act. The Bulletin is unclear throughout as to whether an elected or appointed member falls under the Act's requirements. The Bulletin's review of the definition of "local board" provides little further guidance. Similarly, the Municipal Law Course (A.M.C.T.O., 1985) provides background on elected officials, but does not elaborate on the status of volunteers appointed to boards and committees.

As always in looking for guidance at the local level, we should examine the Act itself. The definitions in the Act were meant to be reasonably inclusive, and it would appear that the definition of "local board" (Section 1.g.) was intended to cover all types of municipal bodies. A careful reading of Section 1.g. yields the following:

"local board" means a...committee... established...under any general or specific

Act in respect of any of the affairs or purposes...of a municipality...

In Section 1.i:

"member" means a member of a council or of a local board.

The Act goes on to define "interest" (Section 2), and to place requirements of disclosure on a member (Section 5), and of the recording of the disclosure on a clerk or secretary, as the case may be (Section 6). Members, municipal clerks, and secretaries to boards and committees should be aware of the details of these sections.

If the above observations are correct, it would appear that members of LACACs, and of other municipally appointed boards and committees, are required to abide by the requirements of the Act. This has the potential for paralysis, given the complexity of municipal operations and the uncertainty of the legal system. Further comment, preferably by solicitors working in the field, seems to be required.

Clarification by the Province would also be helpful. In its newly reorganized existence, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs has a mandate to represent municipal interests at the Cabinet level. Part of this role entails assessing the impact of various diverse legislation (e.g., the Ontario Heritage Act and the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act) on Ontario municipalities and their boards and committees (e.g., LACACs). Amendments to the Act are currently being proposed, but it is doubtful that the question of volunteer members of boards and committees will be addressed.

The most prudent course for clarification is legal advice, preferably via the solicitor to the local municipal council. In practical terms, we would hope that the Act is not a Pandora's box for municipal volunteers.

*Doug Norman
Clerk-Treasurer
Village of Lanark*

New Life for Niagara's Old St. John's Church

A very special and memorable event took place on April 5th, 1990, in Niagara Falls' historic Old St. John's Church on Portage Road at Stamford Green. Renamed the Stamford Green Heritage Columbarium to reflect its new use as a resting place for cremated remains, the former church was officially re-opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Lincoln M. Alexander, and consecrated by Archbishop John C. Bothwell. It was indeed a day of celebration for the Old St. John's Stamford Heritage Association, marking the successful conclusion to its fifteen-year endeavour to preserve and restore the abandoned church. Combining the principal function of a storage facility for cinerary urns with a historical display area, the Stamford Green Heritage Columbarium must surely be one of the most imaginative adaptive re-uses for a church to be found anywhere in the province. The project certainly has a fascinating history of particular interest to any LACAC or local heritage group engaged in similar efforts to preserve vacant or endangered churches in their communities.

Erected in 1825, the original Church of St. John's is a small Gothic Revival structure built of stuccoed rubblestone. As the oldest surviving Anglican church in the Niagara area and one of the oldest in Ontario, it is a building of both local and provincial significance.

The story of its decline and near loss goes back to 1957 when the new St. John's Church and Parish Hall were erected on the site of the adjacent rectory, relegating the original church to a state of redundancy. After being permanently closed and deconsecrated in 1962, the interior furnishings and stained glass were removed. The pulpit, altar, reredos and communion rail were donated to Upper Canada Village for installation in the restored Christ Church, while the pews and some stained glass (including a panel depicting the figure of St. John the Evangelist) were installed in the memorial chapel of the new church. Left with the empty shell, the parish council very nearly passed a resolution to demolish the structure but instead decided to lease it to a local historical society for use as

a storehouse. Without proper maintenance, however, its physical condition deteriorated to the point that, in 1974, one of the roof trusses collapsed and church had to be vacated.

A committee of three was then formed to investigate possible uses and the feasibility of rehabilitating the structure. This committee was replaced in 1976 by a larger group called the St. John's Stamford Heritage Association with a board of twelve directors. In 1977 the church was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (one of the first buildings to be designated in the City of Niagara Falls), and in 1978 the parish council agreed to sell it to the Old St. John's Stamford Heritage Association for the sum of \$1.00.

The board's initial efforts to obtain funding from the Ontario Heritage Foundation did not get off to a good start: several early applications were rejected. After turning down a proposal to convert the church into an interpretive museum, however, the Foundation did agree to fund one-third of the \$21,000 needed to rebuild the roof, by then in danger of collapse, and in 1982 agreed to fund one-half the cost of a feasibility study subsequently undertaken by Baird/Sampson Architects from Toronto. Of the various uses proposed, including artists' studios, professional offices and columbarium, the latter was considered to be the most viable, in that it would eventually be self-maintaining through a capital fund created by the sale of niches. Moreover, the church's cemetery setting provided an ideal location for a columbarium. At long last, the necessary funding was forthcoming: a grant of \$65,000 from the Ontario Heritage Foundation, a grant of \$75,000, from the province's Community Facilities Improvement Program, a federal grant of \$50,000 for labour, another \$50,000 from the City of Niagara Falls, as well as a number of foundation grants and many donations that together exceeded \$50,000.

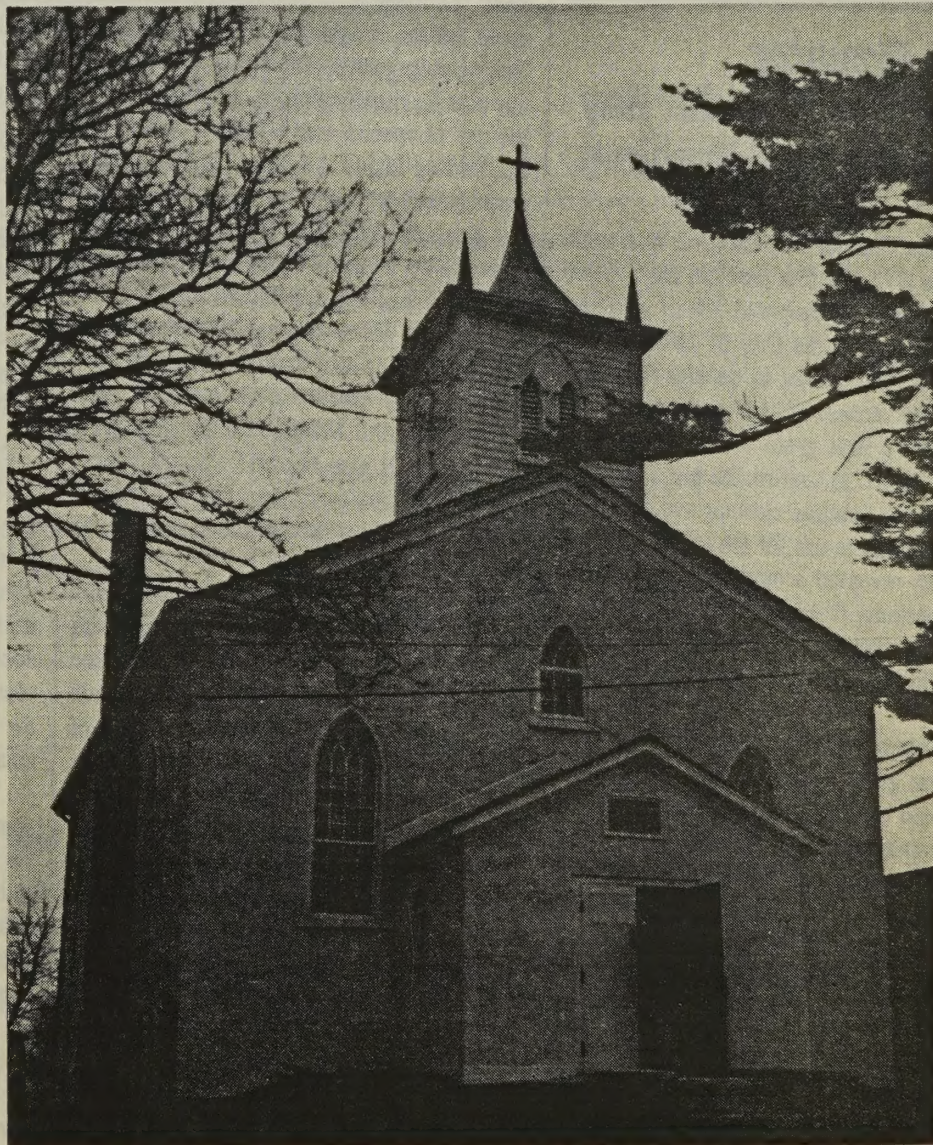
The bulk of the restoration work was done between 1985 and 1987 by Shoalts Bros. Construction of Welland, under the supervision of architect Barry Sampson. The church was finally re-opened in December of 1989, with one bank of niches to hold the urns (located on one side of the rear wall) completed. As of April 5th, 34 of the 49 niches had already been sold, and the demand

is such that the board is already searching for a cabinetmaker to build a second bank. (The first bank, a finely crafted piece of cabinetry executed in cherry wood with a combination of glass and bronze cover plates, was designed and fabricated by four of the association's directors.)

It is envisaged that, at least in the foreseeable future, the Old St. John's Stamford Association will retain ownership of the building, continue to be responsible for its upkeep, arrange for the construction of additional banks of niches as the need arises, and provide volunteer curators. This summer two students hired under the federal SEED program will keep it open during the week, serving as guides and working on displays for the heritage rooms. The actual operation of the columbarium will be the responsibility of the City's Superintendent of Cemeteries, who

will advertise and sell the niches and arrange for visits when the church is not open to the public.

In conclusion, mention should be made of the awards which this project and the Old St. John's Stamford Heritage Association have already received. In 1988, when the building had been substantially restored but was not yet functioning as a columbarium, the project was selected by the local branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario for one of four Thomas B. McQuesten Awards for the best examples of architectural conservation and adaptive re-use in the Hamilton-Niagara area. In 1989, six of the directors of the Old St. John's Stamford Heritage Association received Volunteer Service Awards from the Ministry of Culture and Communications for their commendable work; and this year another three directors received the same



award. Among the recipients of the 10-year-service awards were Jack Hall, the current president and one of the original committee of three out of which the present Association was born; Malcolm C. Macleod, also one of its founding members; and local architect Carl E. Overstrom, current vice-president. That nine of the twelve directors should be honoured in this way is a fitting tribute to the board's achievement and to those individuals whose foresight, dedication and perseverance made possible the successful rehabilitation of Old St. John's Church as the Stamford Green Heritage Columbarium.

*Ann Gillespie
LACAC Researcher
City of Hamilton*

First Elevator Becomes Thunder Bay LACAC's First Problem

When the Thunder Bay LACAC was established in 1977, the first problem the committee faced was the proposed gift of an empty grain elevator to the City of Thunder Bay. Manitoba Pool offered to transfer Pool No.2 to the City because of its historic merit as the Lakehead's first grain elevator. The City asked LACAC to confirm the historic importance of the terminal elevator and to recommend a viable re-use for the structure. While research revealed a number of interesting grain business firsts, LACAC was unable to suggest a economically feasible alternate use. The City did not accept Manitoba Pool's offer.

Manitoba Pool No.2 occupies the site of the first grain terminal constructed at the Lakehead in 1883-84 by the CPR; no trace of the original building remains. Approximately ten stories in height and constructed in the wooden crib technique, the original elevator was leased to Joseph King and was known as King's. All of the functions were housed within the single structure, with the workhouse at the top and the storage bins below; the total capacity was 250,000 bushels. Trains drove directly into the interior. King's became the model for the other CPR elevators

built at the Lakehead in the 1880s and 1890s. Since the entire structure was of wood, it, like the others, was extremely vulnerable to fire.

By the turn of the century, King's required additional storage capacity. Nine new storage bins, 27.4m (90ft.) in height, were built of slip-form reinforced concrete. This was the first successful use of this construction technique in North America. Erected in 1903 and put into use in January 1904, the new storage annex at King's remained in use without structural problems until the elevator was abandoned in 1977.

The specifications for the new annex at King's were provided by the engineering department of the CPR with E.H. McHenry as chief engineer, and it was designed and built by the Barnett & Record Company. The tanks were constructed using movable cylindrical forms or shuttering and faced with galvanized steel; the inner portion formed a complete circle, and the exterior was sectional since the bins were tangential. The forms were moved upwards for each successive concrete pour by the use of special screw-jacks mounted on scaffolding inside the bins. This jack, still experimental when it was used at King's, was not patented until 1908; it was invented by Russell Folwell and William Sinks, engineers in 1903-04 for Barnett & Record at King's.

Over the years, the original CPR elevator changed hands and names; it was known successively as King's, Horne's, and Gillespie's until Manitoba Pool purchased it in 1938. It also became Canada's first cleaning elevator in 1891 and the first "hospital elevator" in 1898 with driers installed to treat wet grain.

Although most of the Lakehead elevators were built on piles, Manitoba Pool was placed on solid rock. By the early 1920s, the slip was already considered shallow and grain was loaded from the elevator by means of elevated galleries, also a novelty. By 1923, the original terminal had been replaced with a separate workhouse. Additional storage tanks were built between 1926 and 1928 by the C.D. Howe Company. A fire destroyed the second workhouse in 1936 and it was replaced with a concrete one in 1937; this was constructed by the C.D. Howe Company, but Howe was now in politics and had sold the engineering firm with his name.

Although able to adapt and change over a period of 94 years, the elevator now sits aban-

doned on Thunder Bay's waterfront and awaits a viable re-use.

*Patricia Vervoort
Chairperson
Thunder Bay LACAC*

CityVisions Draws 40

CityVisions is an ongoing series of presentations and discussions focusing on heritage conservation in the City of London. The project is modelled on the Consensus Conference hosted by Heritage Canada in Kingston in 1989. CityVisions I, held on Saturday, February 17, 1990, brought together approximately 40 representatives from groups and organizations concerned about London's natural, built and archaeological heritage. CityVisions attempted to achieve four goals:

1. Define our common concerns with respect to our heritage landscape;
2. Understand those interests that determine the form and content of our city and that initially appear to be in conflict with our aims;
3. Attempt to reconcile conflicts through consensus on our shared vision; and
4. Develop a framework and priorities for the work of LACAC and the heritage staff.

CityVisions I was structured around two presentations by John Weiler of the Heritage Canada Foundation and small working group sessions. The result was a Proceedings document, which contains a preliminary discussion of conservation goals and objectives for the City of London as developed by the small working groups.

The workshop began with some opening remarks from the chairman of the London LACAC. The first group task was a short map exercise. The intent of the exercise was to distill what elements give London its sense of place and indicate what its residents value most highly in the environment.

This was followed by a 26-minute video presentation prepared by the City of London entitled London's Outstanding Heritage Structures. This was the first opportunity for

the heritage community to see the video, and it was intended to refresh everyone's memory regarding London's heritage resources.

The first working group session involved five groups (seven participants each) working with a facilitator on a problem statement and a vision statement supplied by the workshop organizers. The problem statements were derived from a questionnaire sent to all participants three weeks before the workshop. The working groups each had a different problem. Their task was to identify five factors or steps that would result in the attainment of the vision statement.

The next session in the series will be held in October, 1990. This session is intended to bring together representatives from the development and heritage communities as well as ratepayers' associations. The focus will likely be on core area development. The format will include presentations by several keynote speakers as well as group discussions. Topics will include the survival of downtown residential neighbourhoods, the role of downtown, and facilitating investment in older buildings.

This event should prove to be very interesting. Stay tuned!

*Mark Gladysz
Heritage Planner
City of London*

Richmond Hill LACAC Honoured

At their Annual Conference in May, the Ontario Historical Society announced that the Richmond Hill LACAC has been awarded the 1989 B. Napier Simpson Jr. LACAC Award of Merit for their outstanding service. The award is given each year to recognize special contributions in the field of heritage conservation.

The Richmond Hill LACAC has established a solid record of service to its community through its many advisory, research and public education activities. It has inventoried and researched a significant number of heritage properties and has brought the residents of Richmond Hill into closer contact with

their architectural heritage through slide presentations, walking tours, educational brochures and participation in local history events.

Congratulations are owing to Richmond Hill LACAC for its administrative vigour and breadth of vision in architectural heritage matters.

Penalties Increased

Penalties have been increased to \$50,000 from \$10,000 for every person and every director or officer of a corporation who is guilty and convicted of an offence under Section 69 (Part VII) of the Ontario Heritage Act. Penalties for corporations convicted of an offence have increased from \$50,000 to \$250,000. Prosecution for an offence under the Ontario Heritage Act can only be instituted with the consent in writing of the Minister.

news



LACAC News is published by the Architecture Conservation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications.

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**Send in your articles now for the
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THE TIVOLI THEATRE

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

**A Feasibility Study
for the Adaptive Re-use
of the Tivoli Cinema
for Live Theatre**

Submitted by:

David K. Mesbur, Architect Ltd.

Kofman Engineering Services Limited

Revised August 13, 1990

THE TIVOLI THEATRE HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Introduction

The Tivoli Theatre was constructed circa 1924 on the site of an earlier theatre dating to the late 1800's. Built as a combination vaudeville and movie house, the Tivoli accommodated approximately 1,000 patrons on a single level, without a balcony. The lobby and entrance to the theatre occupy the south half of the main floor of a four storey commercial building on the east side of James Street North. This building dates from the 1880's. To the north is a smaller three storey structure which has been joined internally to the southerly building at all three levels. All of the commercial space in both structures, formerly occupied by a furniture store, is now vacant.

The theatre building itself was constructed to the rear of the commercial block, and backs onto Hughson Street to the east. A laneway to the north of the theatre gives access to an internal court which serves as an exitway from both the theatre and the commercial space. Until very recently, the theatre was run as a cinema, and the screen, masking, curtains, seating and carpets are still intact. During the conversion of the building to a cinema, several rows of seating at the front of the auditorium were removed and the seating configuration altered to change the aisle layout, and to increase the back to back row spacing. The present seating capacity is approximately 800.

Decorated in a simplified Adam style, the auditorium features arched niches containing sculpted bas-relief panels along the side walls, and a large oval design on the ceiling. The form of the space is essentially a "shoebox", with the ornamentation simply applied to the plane surfaces.

The rectangular proscenium arch frames a stage of rather limited depth and wing space, but equipped with a fly tower. The original orchestra pit has been cemented over. Dressing room space, which was originally accommodated beneath the stage, is now used only for storage.

The theatre lobby, although very long and narrow, is reasonably spacious for the seating capacity. Combined from space within two separate buildings, the lobby has not been decorated in a style consistent with the auditorium. The newer portion of the lobby does, however,

feature a coffered ceiling of some architectural interest. All of the space within the theatre building has been well maintained, and is in very good condition. Figure One illustrates the existing layout of the building.

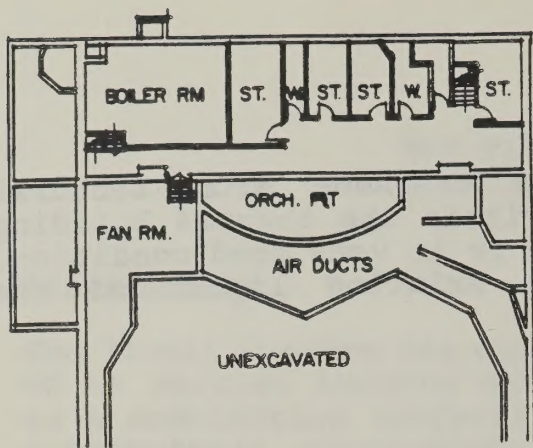
Analysis

It is the owner's intention to explore the potential adaptive re-use of the theatre building as either a legitimate venue or recital space, within its historical context. Some public funding may be available for the restoration of the building. With these objectives in mind, we have studied the building to ascertain what should be done to revitalize this landmark as a new cultural facility for the City of Hamilton.

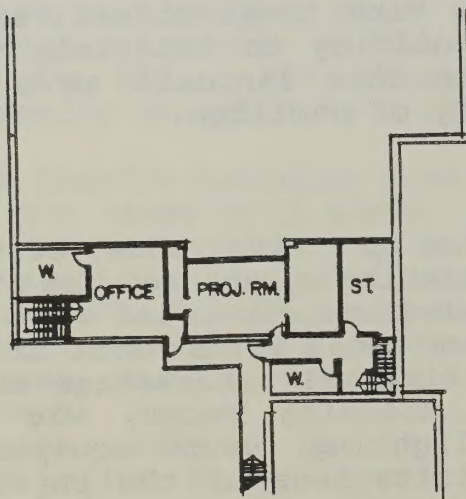
Alternative I: Live Theatre

In order to convert the theatre to a live venue, certain changes must be made to the existing structure. The stage facility itself must be of adequate depth and width to accomodate a wide range of theatrical forms; i.e. drama, musical comedy, dance, etc. Similarly, backstage areas must be expanded to house dressing rooms, wig and wardrobe shops, carpentry, lighting, sound equipment, company offices, etc. The limitations of the physical space available at the Tivoli will determine the types of theatrical venues which would be appropriate to stage here.

The measurements of the stage are 20'-5" in depth by 70'-6" in length, including wing space. In comparison, a typical Broadway theatre suitable for musicals, would have at least 35 to 40 feet of depth. As the theatre backs onto a public street, there is no site area beyond the back wall where the stage could be expanded. If it was desired to enlarge the stage, it could only be done by encroaching into the auditorium. This solution would be extremely costly, and is therefore not suggested. Our recommendation would be to limit the use of the theatre to drama, by converting the hall into a thrust stage format (i.e. Elizabethan Theatre). This could be accomplished by constructing a stage extension over the old orchestra pit to enlarge the performance area. This would still permit flying of sets for conventional drama, but would give added flexibility for alternate staging styles. The proposed modifications are illustrated on Figure 2(1).



BASEMENT



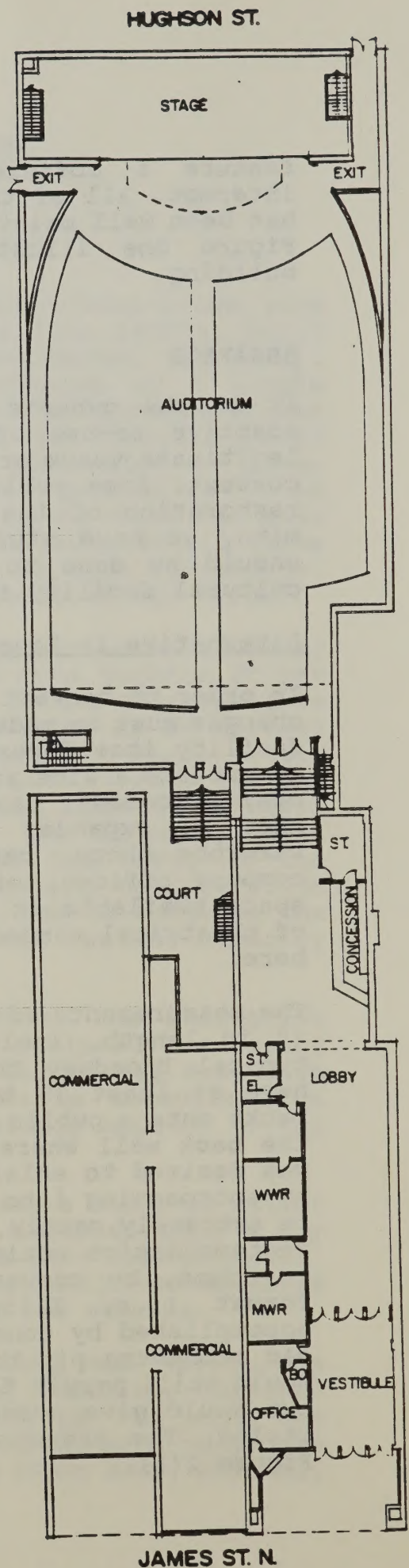
MEZZANINE



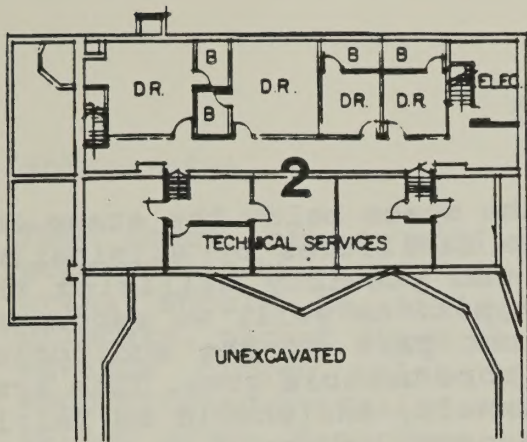
FIGURE 1

TIVOLI THEATRE
EXISTING CONDITIONS

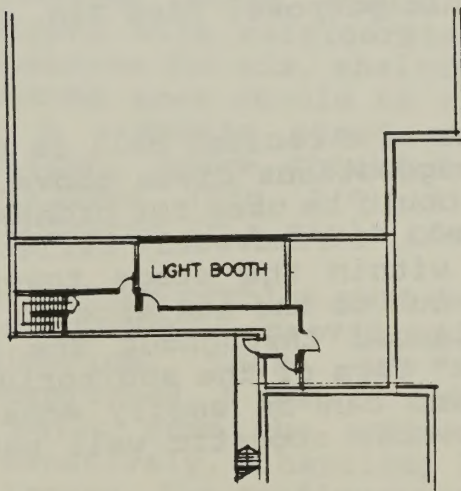
0 5 10 20 30 feet



GROUND FLOOR



BASEMENT



MEZZANINE

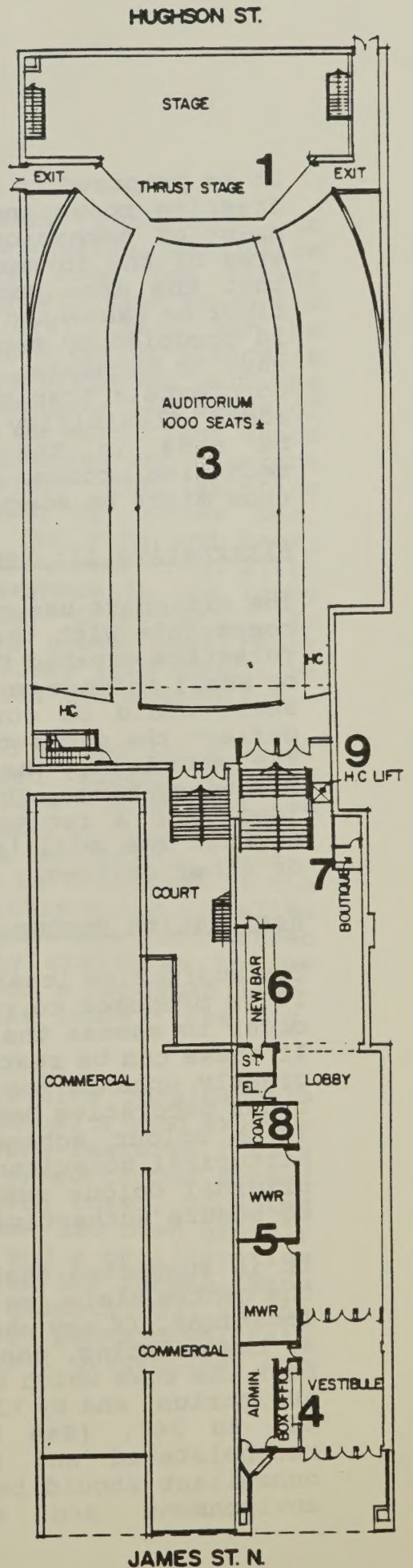
1. Thrust stage constructed over orchestra pit
2. Excavate under front of auditorium for dressing rooms and services
3. Reseat auditorium
4. New box office area and administration
5. Enlarge washrooms
6. New bar location
7. Boutique area
8. Coat check facilities
9. Handicap access to auditorium



FIGURE 2

**TIVOLI THEATRE
PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS**

0 5 10 20 30 feet



GROUND FLOOR

It is proposed to maximize the space below the stage for dressing rooms and backstage facilities by eliminating existing mechanical rooms, and possibly utilizing the area of the former orchestra pit. As well, we recommend that the area under the front part of the auditorium floor be excavated to obtain more useable area. This area is occupied by mechanical tunnels, and should be fairly easy to excavate. If this is done, it would be possible to create a trap room below the stage, which would give added flexibility to the performing area. Allowance must be made in the basement area for electrical and mechanical rooms. It is suggested that the existing fan room might be adequate for this purpose. (See Fig. 2(2))

Alternative II: Recital Hall

The alternate use of the space as a recital hall is fully compatible with the design suggestions given above. The forestage created for drama, could be used for orchestras or small chamber groups. As well, a removeable reflective shell could be constructed within the stage tower to deflect the orchestral sound out to the audience so that the sound they hear is balanced throughout the full frequency range. The "shoebox" form of the auditorium is ideal for a recital hall, and can be easily enhanced through the addition of removable acoustic wall panels or other devices.

Restoration Recommendations

The auditorium itself is in excellent physical condition. It is proposed to remove the side wall fabric panels in order to assess the condition of the sculptured niches. If these can be restored at a reasonable cost, this would greatly enhance the aesthetic quality of the space. All other decorative detail should be repaired and repainted in a colour scheme based on historic prototypes. A historical consultant should be retained to research the original colour scheme and decorative details in order to ensure authenticity in the restoration.

It is suggested that the hall be reseated to eliminate the centre aisle, as these are the most desirable seating locations. If new seats can be obtained in the same style as the existing, the capacity can be increased by adding back the rows which have been removed in the front of the auditorium, and by tightening the row to row spacing from 42" to 36". (See Fig. 2(3)) All seating should be reupholstered and the carpet replaced. An acoustic consultant should be retained to evaluate the acoustic environment and make recommendations for sound

attenuation.

The lobby areas will require some replanning to accommodate the needs of a legitimate theatre. Box office areas should be enlarged to make room for ticket printers, ticket stock storage, administration areas and advance ticket sales. (See Fig. 2(4)) This can be accomplished by taking space from the existing manager's office area. Washrooms should be refurbished, and the number of fixtures increased to accommodate the needs of crush crowds at intermission. There is sufficient space available for this if the existing lounges and washroom areas are consolidated. (Fig. 2(5)) The existing concession stand should be replaced by a new bar, equipped with refrigerated storage for wine and beer, dispensers for mix, shelving for liquor, etc. (Fig. 2(6)) A second area should be created elsewhere in the lobby for a souvenir stand or boutique. (Fig. 2(7)) In addition, space should be found to house coat check facilities. (Fig. 2(8)) All of the lobby area should be redecorated in a style compatible with the auditorium.

One further problem must be addressed in the lobby area. This concerns providing handicapped access to the auditorium. There are several ways this can be accomplished. A ramp of not greater than 1:12 slope could be built from the entrance to the auditorium level. Alternatively, a handicap lift could be installed at the staircase. The configuration of the lobby would not allow room for a ramp of the required length. The recommended solution is to delete the southerly staircase to the mezzanine, and utilize this space for a handicap lift. This would have minimal impact on the lobby. (See Fig. 2(9))

The exterior of the building will require considerable work to restore it to its former elegance. A good example of Victorian Italianate, the structure features richly detailed brick ornamentation, well proportioned arched windows, and a timber curved roof with tower, accented by pedimented dormers. The ground floor has been greatly altered for commercial storefronts, and a proliferation of overscaled sign panels detract from the facade. Many of the windows have been boarded up, particularly in the northerly building, where a large sign panel completely covers the third floor window. Figure 3 illustrates the existing facade conditions.

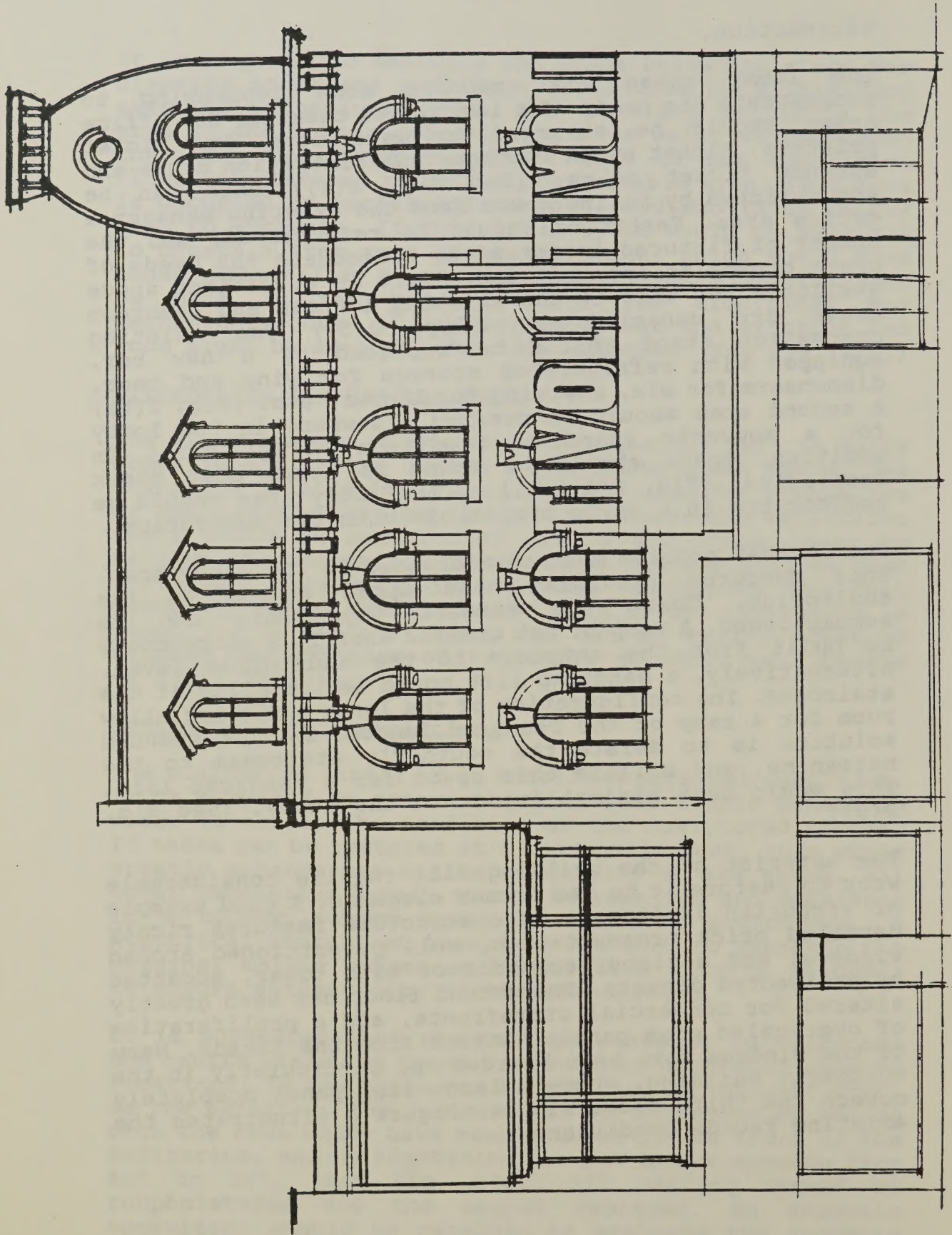


FIGURE 3 JAMES STREET FACADE

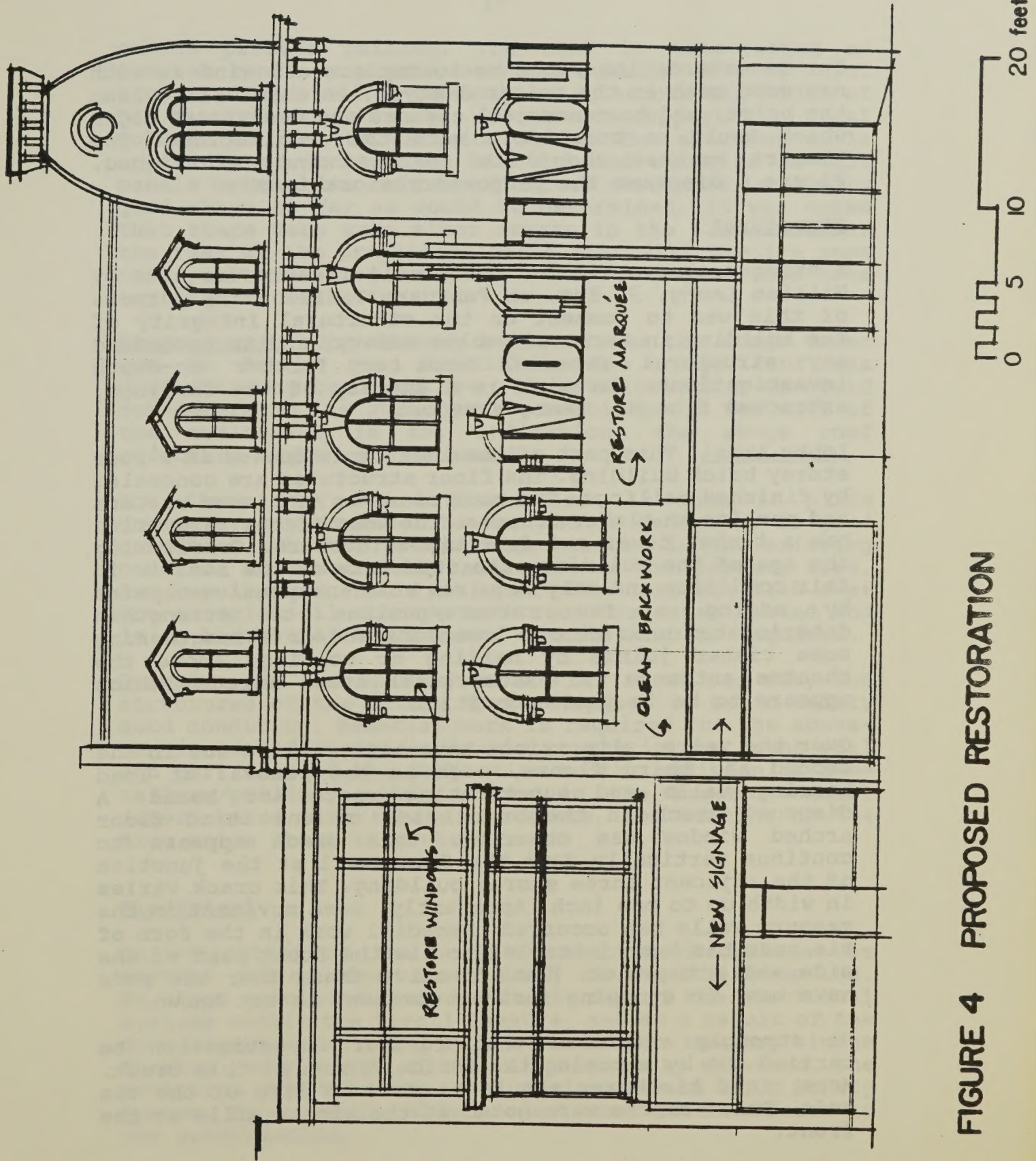


FIGURE 4 PROPOSED RESTORATION

Our recommendation would be to replace all windows with new wood sash in the original style; to chemically clean the brick, and to remove all signage and design new signs which would be compatible with the architecture. The theatre marquee should be restored and refurbished. Figure 4 diagrams the proposed restorations.

Structural

A structural overview of the Tivoli Theatre was made by William Leung, P. Eng. on February 7, 1990. The purpose of this was to comment on the structural integrity of the building in terms of public safety, and to recommend any structural remedial work or further in-depth investigations. Herewith is a summary of the findings, extracted from Mr. Leung's report.

Lobby Area: This part of the theatre is housed in a four storey brick building. The floor structures are concealed by finished ceilings. The roof consists of timber rafters and purlins on timber trusses. The west (front) elevation has a timber tower and four timber dormers. Considering the age of the building, the structure of the roof is in fair condition and only requires some inexpensive repairs by adding a few rafters/purlins to strengthen deteriorated ones at odd locations and/or strengthening some timber joints by nailing or bolting. Above the theatre entrance is a structural steel marquee which appears to be in good condition.

Over the years, alterations have been carried out in the second and third floors, such as the removal of load bearing walls and substituting posts and beams. A diagonal crack in the brick jamb of one third floor arched window was observed. This crack appears to continue vertically down the front wall at the junction of the adjacent three storey building. This crack varies in width up to one inch. Apparently, some movement in the masonry walls has occurred. Remedial work in the form of tie rods has been installed to tie the front part of the side walls together. How effective these four tie rods have been in stopping further movement is not known.

We strongly recommend that further investigation be carried out by exposing the inside finish at this crack. More rigid tie beams should be used in lieu of the tie rods. Other cracks were noted at the window sills at the front.

Auditorium: This is a one-storey structure with an

ornate plaster ceiling. The roof is constructed of precast concrete planks on steel purlins at 6'-0" o.c. supported by steel trusses spanning across the width of the theatre. These trusses in turn are supported by steel columns inside the exterior walls. The existing walls appear to be constructed of brick and tiles as in-fill panels between the columns. The roof structure is in very good shape as far as could be determined. It was noted that there were some minor cracks in the tiled wall at the rear of the projection booth that will require some remedy. It was also noted that the roofing in this area may require replacing.

Stage Tower: The masonry walls around the stage tower are in fairly good condition. The stage roof was obstructed by the grid iron floor below, thus we could not determine its structural conditions. If the roof of the auditorium is any indication, the stage roof structure might well be sound.

The floor over the basement area is cast in place concrete slab on steel beams, and is generally in good condition. There are some minor cracks in the existing concrete basement walls adjacent to the seating area. Any repair work should be minor. The concrete slab over the exterior oil storage tank room has deteriorated and is in bad shape. Replacement of this slab is required.

Summary: In our opinion and as far as we can see, the structures of the Tivoli Theatre appear to be in fairly good condition. Remedial work is required for the above-mentioned deficiencies; mainly cracks in the front wall and partition of the projection booth, addition of some rafters/purlins, minor cracks in the basement wall, deteriorated slab behind the stage, and bracing of the side walls above the lobby area.

Electrical

An evaluation of the building electrical systems was carried out by Adnan Issa, BSEE, of The ECE Group Ltd. Mr. Issa concluded that due to the age of the electrical systems within the Tivoli Theatre, and as a result of the much greater electrical requirements of a new legitimate theatre, very little of the existing can be salvaged. One exception would be the 6500 series Edward Life Safety System. As a result, this project must be considered as new construction.

Further investigations were made with Hamilton Hydro to determine their requirements in providing an adequate

electrical service to this property. The load needs would require an underground 13.8KV supply to a customer owned substation. Alternatively, an electrical vault of 20 feet by 13 feet by 9 feet high can be constructed at grade on the Hughson Street side. The transformation to 120/208 volts will occur from the east. This vault could only be constructed at the expense of stage wing space. Although this alternative would effect a considerable cost saving, it is not recommended as the stage areas at the Tivoli are already severely limited.

Mechanical

An evaluation of the mechanical systems at the Tivoli Theatre was carried out by Steve Olsen, P. Eng., of The ECE Group Ltd. The principal findings of his study are summarized as follows.

Central Heating and Cooling: The theatre is heated by a 30 year old steam boiler, which has been converted to natural gas. Steam at 15 PSIG is provided to a central air handling unit, and the condensate trapped and returned to a receiver near the boiler. The system is in average condition, and operates inefficiently. Natural gas is metered at the east exterior wall of the stage. Cooling is provided by two 30 year old, 25 HP, 15 ton compressors, with condenser units located on the stage tower roof.

The recommendation is to remove the boiler and cooling units and install packaged roof top air conditioning units utilizing electric cooling and gas fired heating for various functions of the theatre. Local electric heaters would be used in remote areas.

Air Handling Equipment: The auditorium is air conditioned by a 20,000 CFM unit beneath the stage. The overhead ductwork is in fair condition, but needs cleaning. The projection mezzanine is not cooled, but is ventilated by a cabinet fan ducted from the projectors. No heating, cooling or ventilating has been provided for the stage area or any portion of the basement.

The lobby is provided with air supply, but it could not be determined if this is served from a dedicated air handling unit or connected into the theatre ductwork. It is most likely that the lobby is served from the neighbouring building, although the unit could not be located. Washrooms appear to have exhaust systems, but the unit could not be located or its condition ascertained.

It is recommended to replace the auditorium air handling unit with a new packaged roof top unit located above the adjacent building to minimize noise intrusion. This would be a 17,000 CFM unit providing 50 tons of cooling, with gas fired heating component of 750 MBH, based on 1,000 seats. Existing ductwork will be re-used. All ductwork should be acoustically lined at air outlets, and the air handling equipment and fans provided with spring vibration isolators.

A 6,200 CFM air handling unit providing 10 tons of cooling would be installed for the projection mezzanine with a new roof top exhaust system. Heating for this area would be provided by electric heaters.

The stage area would be cooled by a new 5,000 CFM 14 ton capacity roof top unit with 250 MBH heating, located above the stage tower, with a 5,000 CFM relief fan for return air. Two 4,000 CFM exhaust fans for smoke venting are also required.

Basement areas would require a split DX cooling system of 3,000 CFM 6 ton capacity with roof top condensing unit. Local electric heaters would be utilized.

Lobby areas will require a 5,000 CFM 14 ton electric cooling roof top unit, with gas fired heating component of 300 MBH. This unit would be located next to the auditorium unit, on the roof of the adjacent building. A 5,000 CFM relief fan would be provided for return air. Washroom exhaust for 2 CFM/s.f. must be provided.

Fire Protection: The theatre is unsprinklered, but has an existing standpipe system in good condition. Pressurized water and dry chemical fire extinguishers are distributed throughout the building.

New basement areas must be sprinklered as per code. It may be advantageous to sprinkler the auditorium to offset the cost of fire separating the auditorium and stage areas. A new 6 inch water supply will be required to a siamese connection adjacent to the lobby entrance.

Plumbing and Drainage:

Domestic water piping, meter, and drainage and vent piping is generally in good condition throughout the theatre. Plumbing fixtures, while old, can be cleaned and re-used. There is no provision for handicapped patrons in the washrooms. The janitor's slop sink is poor

and should be replaced.

All domestic piping can be retained and expanded to suit new services. Washrooms must be expanded to provide handicapped access, and to bring the fixture count up to meet current code requirements. Janitor's sink should be replaced with a terrazzo mop receptor.

Controls: At present, the heating is controlled by a pneumatic compressed air system, while the cooling is controlled electrically. The existing compressor and tank is old and should be removed.

It is proposed that all heating and cooling be controlled electrically. The heating and cooling functions of the roof top units should be sequenced and the mixing air dampers should be capable of free cooling when weather conditions permit. Electric space thermostats should be located for accurate temperature control. Individual thermostats should be provided for remote heating elements. Roof top units should include a "flushing" mode to remove odours and smoke from lobbies, auditorium and stage areas prior, during, or after performances.

Further Analysis

Following the initial studies of the theatre building, plans were obtained from archival sources, measurements were taken, and extensive design studies were initiated to test the feasibility of the recommendations. The result of these analyses led to a number of conceptual modifications being made to the design.

a) Lobby Areas: It was felt that the existing lobby areas would be inadequate to accommodate all of the necessary ancilliary functions required to successfully operate a live theatre. For this reason, it was decided to enclose the unused courtyard behind the storefronts and utilize this area for all washrooms, coat check facilities and boutique area. By relocating the entrance to the north side of the lobby, a much better axial relationship can be established with the auditorium, and space can be thus created to house a new bar, administrative space and box office. These changes also would permit the original lounge, which featured a magnificent fireplace, to be completely restored.

b) Entrance: The exterior entrance, vestibule, and front portion of the lobby will be restored to their 1924 appearance. This will involve replacing the exterior cladding, refacing the marquee, and replacing the vertical signage. In addition, a new entrance to the

upper floor commercial space can be incorporated to gain convenient access to possible theatre offices above.

The interior finishes to be replaced would include terazzo flooring, ceiling cornices, and decorative wall mouldings. These would faithfully replicate original finishes as closely as possible.

c) Auditorium: The auditorium concept has been modified in several ways. The wall behind the seating has been extended full height, and double doors added at the end of each aisle. This was done for two reasons. First, a 3/4 hour fire separation will be required between the auditorium and the "link". Second, greater acoustic and visual privacy can be achieved from the lobby. A new exit out to the north side will replace the existing exit into the courtyard.

In order to achieve the goal of 1000 seats, it was decided to convert the entire mezzanine area to private box seating. This mezzanine can accommodate 67 additional seats, bringing the total to 999. A private lounge will be incorporated, using the abandoned old stage tower area.

d) Dressing Rooms: The dressing room space beneath the stage has been designed to extend below the thrust stage area only. By so limiting the space, all dressing rooms can be maintained at one level. This avoids the need to underpin footings. Two means of egress have been provided as per code by the construction of fire rated staircases with direct exterior exit doors.

All of these changes to the original scope of work have had significant impact on the estimated cost of the restoration. The following summary of costs compares the original and revised estimates for further clarity. Similarly, the scope of work statement has been supplemented with a listing of additional items.

Upper floor commercial space which is situated in the
convenient location in the city of New York.
The building is a modern structure with a
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All of these changes are being made in order
to make the building more attractive to
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commercial use. The building is situated in a
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The building is a modern structure with a
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prime location in the city of New York.

There are many reasons why the building is
so attractive to renters. The building is a
modern structure with a large amount of space
for office and commercial use. The building
is situated in a prime location in the city
of New York. The building is a modern
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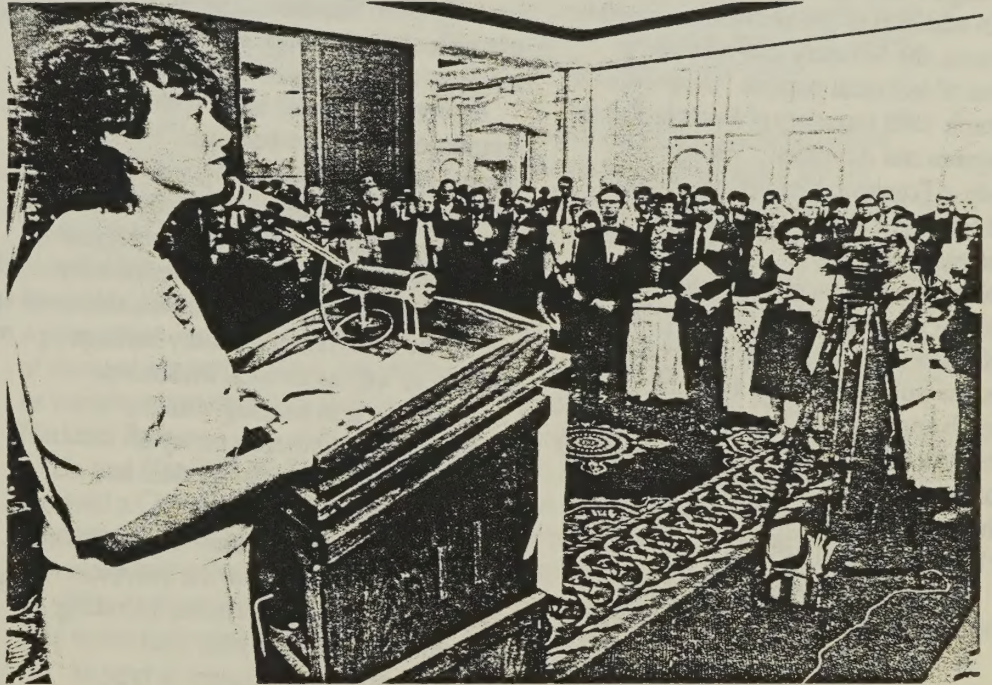
A Canadian First: Ontario Adopts Comprehensive Heritage Policy and Strategy

On May 9, 1990, the Government of Ontario announced its renewed commitment to heritage conservation with the adoption of Canada's first comprehensive heritage policy. The Government also released a series of reports setting forward a guiding vision and strategy for the Province to move ahead in the heritage field.

A 10-year agenda for achieving a series of goals that encompass a new vision of heritage was set out in the final reports of the Ontario Heritage Policy Review, entitled "A Vision of Heritage" and "A Strategy for Conserving Ontario's Heritage".

The Reports identify five goals that the government will work to achieve in co-operation with stakeholder organizations and concerned individuals:

- To foster awareness that our heritage is vital to our success as a people, particularly by putting more emphasis on the interpretation and promotion of heritage resources;
- To strengthen provincial government leadership by improving co-ordination among the 15 ministries with an impact on heritage;
- To empower Ontario communities to undertake high quality heritage conservation by strengthening their



Representatives from heritage organizations, government ministries and agencies gathered at a reception at the Four Seasons Hotel on May 9, 1990, to hear then Minister of Culture and Communications, The Honourable Christine E. Hart, publicly announce the Government of Ontario's adoption of Canada's first comprehensive heritage policy. (Photo: BDS Studios)

- decision-making role and integrating heritage considerations into local planning processes;
- To stimulate private sector involvement by providing incentives for individual property owners and corporate interests and promoting heritage tourism; and
- To guarantee access to the latest heritage knowledge and information by supporting education and research, and by improving communication within the heritage sector.

As the first step in implementing this overall strategy, the Government also announced its commitment to introducing a new Ontario Heritage Act as soon as possible. A workshop was held on May 9, 1990 to discuss a set of

proposals for the new Act with some 50 provincial umbrella organizations, ranging from traditional heritage groups to representatives of municipalities, the development and tourism industries, The First Nations, and many others.

These same groups were invited back to a two-day symposium in June to provide feedback on these legislative proposals emerging from the Review.

"Through the Ontario Heritage Policy Review, the people of Ontario have declared that heritage concerns must assume a much more prominent place on the public agenda," says Greg Baeker, Executive Co-ordinator of the Ontario Heritage Policy Review. "We now have an overall framework within which to strengthen conservation, to expand

INSIDE:

- Sharon Temple "Time Capsule"
- Archaeological Licensing
- Readership Survey

participation, and to build a richer future for the generations that will follow us."

To ensure that Ontario's heritage policy continues to evolve as needs change and new priorities emerge, the Ministry of Culture and Communications will create an annual Heritage Policy Forum to monitor progress and establish future directions each year. The first Forum is planned during Ontario Heritage Week 1991 (February 18 to 24).

In addition to the above-mentioned Reports, the Ministry also released a series of technical papers: *"Government of Ontario: 1989 Inventory of Heritage-Related Programs and Activities"*; *"Background Study of Economic Measures for Historic and Heritage Building Conservation and Restoration in Ontario"*; and *"Social, Ecological and Economical Impacts of Heritage Conservation in Ontario: Overview and References"*. Copies of any Policy Review publications are available (in French and English) by writing to the Resource Centre, Ministry of Culture and Communications, 77 Bloor Street West, 9th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9, or by calling (416) 965-6763.

The Ontario Heritage Policy Review was launched in 1987 with three aims:

- To create a cross-government policy framework for heritage conservation programs and activities;
- To foster wider public appreciation of Ontario's diverse heritage; and
- To update the Ontario Heritage Act.

The review process involved 26 public meetings across the province, 250 written submissions, extensive discussions with government ministries and agencies, and direct consultation with provincial umbrella organizations representing 2,000 local heritage groups.

A VISION OF HERITAGE FOR ONTARIO

Ontario's heritage is a living resource. It is the basis of our identity and our social and economic well-being. It is a source of confidence in what we can achieve: as we come to understand it, we discover who we are and what we do.

We see an Ontario in which individuals and communities are enabled to learn about their heritage and to conserve and develop it as the foundation of liveability and continuity in the province.

Foundation to move to Renfrew by 1992

The Ontario Heritage Foundation, the Ontario's lead heritage agency, will relocate to the Town of Renfrew by 1992.

"The Ottawa Valley has played an important part in shaping this province's history and culture," said Minister of Culture and Communications Hugh O'Neil during the announcement on June 27, 1990. "Renfrew County is a fine example of the important features that make up the heritage of Ontario."

Renfrew was a mill town with a long connection to the lumber trade. Wilno, located on the Ottawa Valley, was the site of Canada's first Polish settlement. The area also has some special archaeological sites, relic mine sites and distinctive early Canadian architecture. In addition, there are nearly 25 active community heritage groups, as well as six local museums.

The move is in keeping with the Government of Ontario's policy of decentralizing provincial services and government jobs.

In selecting communities to participate in government relocation, the province considers a number of criteria, including: the number of existing jobs, local dependency on one industry or type of industry, and the future potential for redevelopment and renewal that a relocation can generate.

The Ministry of Government Services will be working with the Foundation and the Ministry of Culture and Communications to determine appropriate accommodations for the Foundation's new location.

The Foundation will keep its readers informed about any new information regarding its move to Renfrew.

Lieutenant Governor Announces New Board Members to the Foundation

The Honourable Lincoln Alexander, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, recently announced the appointment of five new Board members to The Ontario Heritage Foundation for a one-year term, effective from March 5, 1990 to March 4, 1991:

M. Georges Bélanger, Sudbury
Dr. Gary W. Crawford, Mississauga
Dean M. Jacobs, Walpole Island
Dr. J. Eldon Molto, Thunder Bay
Dr. Marie E. Sanderson, Waterloo

In making his announcement, The Honourable Lincoln Alexander expressed appreciation for the following Board members who retired as of March 4, 1990:

Cedric P. Haynes, Cobourg
Theodore Teshima, Toronto
Dr. Peter L. Storck, Toronto
Dr. Morgan Tamplin, Peterborough
Ian W. Kimmerly, Ottawa

For a complete list of the Foundation Board, please refer to the box on page 6.

Foundation Honoured with Awards and Certificate of Appreciation

HERITAGE AWARD

On February 19, 1990, the Canadian Parks Service Heritage Award was presented to The Ontario Heritage Foundation for its work in cultivating an enhanced appreciation of Ontario's cultural and natural heritage treasures, and encouraging greater public awareness and involvement in heritage preservation and protection.

The recent restoration of the Elgin and Winter Garden Theatres, a national historic site, was exemplified as one of the Foundation's major accomplishments and its most ambitious project to date.



Board Chairman Mr. Richard M. Alway (left) accepts the Foundation's Canadian Parks Service Heritage Award from then Minister of the Environment, The Honourable Lucien Bouchard. (Photo: Canadian Parks Service)



On behalf of the Foundation, Board member Anna Young (left) accepts one of two Toronto Historical Board (THB) Awards of Merit from THB Chairman Christine Caroppo Clarence and Toronto Mayor Art Eggleton. (Photo: Laura Arsie, THB)



Foundation Board member Carol Currie (second from right) assists Huron Bruce MP Murray Cardiff (left) with the presentation of a Canadian Parks Service Certificate of Appreciation to Mrs. and W.T.W. Clarke. (Photo: Roger Martin, OHF)

AWARD OF MERIT

On March 19, 1990, the Toronto Historical Board presented two of its ten coveted Awards of Merit to The Ontario Heritage Foundation and Canadian Parks Services for the restoration of the Elgin and Winter Garden Theatres and the preservation of the George Brown House.

The Awards of Merit are presented to those who have demonstrated extraordinary commitment to the cause of preserving Toronto's heritage and enriching the City's future.

CERTIFICATE

OF APPRECIATION

As part of its Parks Day celebrations aboard the Chi-Cheemaun vessel on June 9, 1990, the Canadian Parks Service issued the Foundation a Certificate of Appreciation for holding in trust 48 acres of donated property until it was ready to be transferred to the Bruce Peninsula National Park.

Dr. and Mrs. W.T.W. Clarke, who also received a Certificate of Appreciation, donated 148 acres of land in St. Edmunds Township to the Foundation on August 14, 1984. At the celebrations, they were able to see their wish to further the

formation of the Bruce Peninsula National Park become a reality.

The remaining 100 acres, which were not suitable for park land, are being maintained as a Resource Management Area by the Owen Sound District office of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

"We are proud and honoured to be recognized by these awards and certificate," said Board Chairman Richard M. Alway. "The work of the Foundation has a far-reaching impact on the people of this province. The preservation of Ontario's rich cultural and natural heritage will ensure a bright future for all to enjoy."

Spotlights

Archaeological Master Plans and the Planning Act

by Bill Fox

By their delicate nature, ephemeral traces of Ontario's past buried in the landscape present a tremendous challenge to those interested in heritage conservation through land use planning.

Unlike built heritage sites and most natural heritage features, archaeological remains are very difficult to identify, especially for the untrained observer. Wise management of these non-renewable resources is addressed through a variety of provincial statutes, including the Ontario Heritage, Planning, and Environment Assessment Acts.

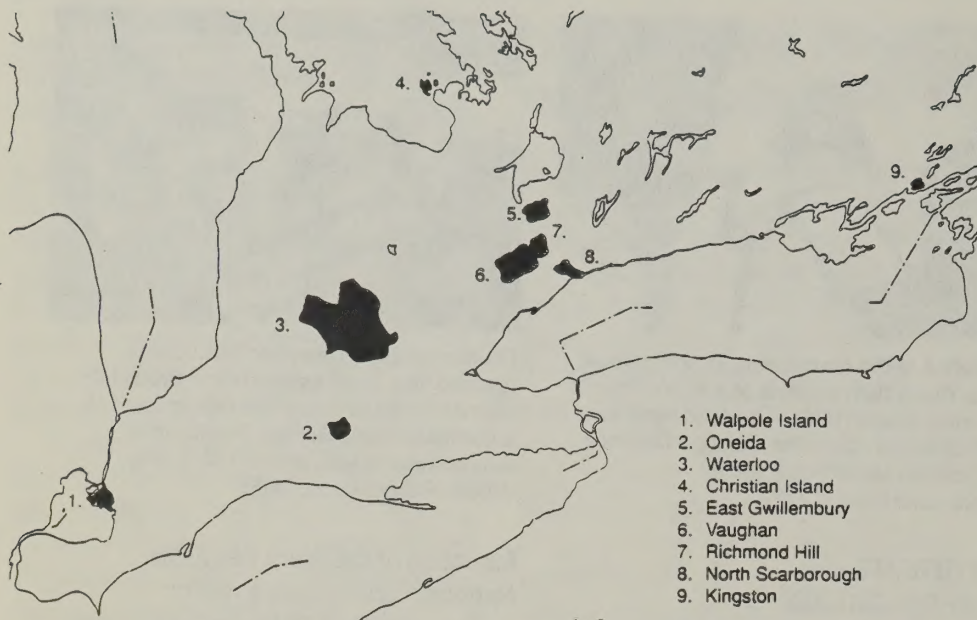
In 1985, an Archaeological Master Plan grant category was added to the Cultural

Facilities Improvement Program as a pro-active strategy for heritage resource management. These municipal plans facilitate archaeological resource management at a local level by providing planning departments with all available information on the location and relative significance of documented archaeological sites within their jurisdiction.

Archaeological surveys can also be initiated for those lands where development is imminent. Perhaps the most helpful are the regional maps delineating zones of high versus low archaeological potential that allow planners to determine the areas in which archaeological assessment conditions should be applied to draft plans of subdivision.

Zones of high versus low archaeological potential are developed based upon a current understanding of settlement location preferences or regional settlement patterns over the 11,000-year span of Ontario's human occupation. Factors such as topography, soils, drainage, economic resource locations and, in the historic era, documented travel routes are all considered in developing a municipal model of archaeological potential.

Nine communities, including three Indian reserves, plus one conservation authority, have undertaken co-sponsored Archaeological Master Plan projects since 1985. Interest grew quickly to the point where the City of Kingston organized and hosted an Archaeological Master Plan Workshop in September of 1988.



Marked spots on this map of southern Ontario indicate municipalities taking part in Archaeological Master Plan projects.

Over fifty representatives of municipalities, Native Bands, consulting firms, federal and provincial agencies, and universities attended the three-day conference and witnessed the presentation of the Minister's Citations by then Culture and Communications Minister, Lily Oddie Munro to developers and municipal planners whose action had promoted archaeological conservation.

Workshop participants formed small discussion groups to consider topics such as Official Plans and Archaeology, Public Management of Archaeological Resources, The Master Plan Approach to Archaeological Resource Management, Public versus Private Rights in Cultural Resource Management and the Municipal/Provincial Balance of Responsibility. A series of seven resolutions were passed during the workshop's Wrap-Up Session and communicated in an October 1988 letter to the Minister. Several of these related to the wider use of the Planning Act in conserving Ontario's archaeological resources.

Over the last two years, Archaeological Master Plan studies have been completed for communities such as Scarborough, Richmond Hill and the Region of Waterloo. Municipal councils

have ratified these documents, approving them in principle. The Region of Waterloo will implement recommendations for official plan amendments during their upcoming regional Official Plan Review. Another municipal planning department in Richmond Hill is now in the process of reviewing the implementation of master plan recommendations for official plan amendments.

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs recently struck a number of inter-ministerial working groups. The groups submitted to Cabinet a range of initiatives under the Planning Act which would more clearly articulate priority provincial interests in land use planning. This included natural and cultural heritage conservation, which will be expressed in a future Policy Statement under Section 3 of the Planning Act. Formal public review of the proposed Policy Statement on Priority Provincial Interests in Land Use is expected to commence in October.

Those wishing to learn more about archaeological resource conservation in land use planning are directed to the following publications:

- *Archaeological Consulting in Ontario Archaeology: Papers of the London Conference 1985.* (Available from the London Chapter, Ontario

Archaeological Society, 55 Centre Street, London Ontario, N6J 1T4.

Cost is \$8.00.)

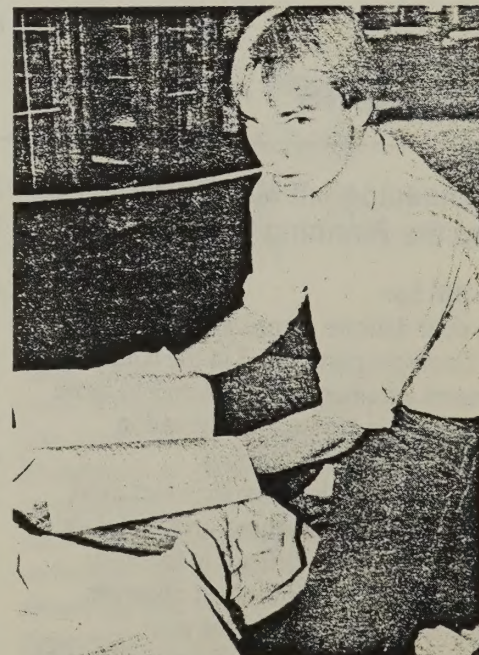
Report on Heritage Conservation (Specifically Archaeology) in Municipal Planning. (Available free of charge from the Development Plans Review Unit, Heritage Branch, Ministry of Culture and Communications, 2nd Floor, 77 Bloor Street West, Toronto Ontario, M7A 2R9.)

Staff Discover "Time Capsule" In Historic Sharon Temple

by Catherine Brydon

Staff at the Sharon Temple, near Newmarket, uncovered a Children of Peace "time capsule" on May 1, 1990, the opening day of the season, while conducting routine restoration of the Ark (altar).

Deposited 160 years ago, the papers, found by Kitch Hill, 27, of Barrie, were hidden beneath a platform holding the Bible. Tapping proved that there was a hollow space below and the discovery of five screws along one side of an otherwise nailed and symmetrical structure aroused Kitch's suspicions.



Kitch Hill, discoverer of the "time capsule" at historic Sharon Temple, holds one of four manuscripts which date back to 1832. (Photo: Barrie Examiner)

Kitch, an assistant in repairs and restoration at the Temple, describes finding the hidden papers as the fulfilment of a dream. "The find has all the elements necessary for a good story: first, a secret compartment; second, the contents proved to be intact; and third, the contents have value," he said.

The four bundles of manuscripts, some in the original handwriting of Temple founder David Willson, provide answers never before known regarding the early days of the Children of Peace and their schism with the Quakers. Issues described in the 700-page history documenting their separation include charges of adultery against the sect's leader, their persecution in the War of 1812, and books of sacred writings.

The contents of the four bundles, three of which are wrapped in newspapers of the early 1800s, were intentionally placed there by Willson in 1832. Although the Temple was completed in 1831, the Ark was finished a year later and dedicated at a service in the Temple on September 28, 1832.

Built by John Doan, an older brother of Ebenezer Doan who was the master-builder of the Temple, the Ark was made of butternut and held a Bible open to the Ten Commandments. In 1954, the Ark was restored by the York Pioneer and Historical Society who own and operate the Temple. However, no hidden compartment was discovered at that time, although there was knowledge of a separate secret drawer which had been empty since the Ark was vandalized in the early 1900s.

The timing of the discovery on the opening day of the season holds significance for Sharon Temple Director, Ruth Mahoney. "We are on the threshold of implementing our master plan which will take the historic site into the next century and forms the future of the museum," she said. "A find such as this secures Sharon Temple's place as one of the most important buildings in Canada, both historically and architecturally."

Curatorial advisors are assessing the papers to determine their full historical significance.

The Sharon Temple, located on Leslie Street, 4 kilometres north of Newmarket; 45 minutes from Toronto, is open seven days a week, from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. until October 31, 1990. Visitors receive a fully-interpreted tour by a volunteer. Admission is \$3.00 for adults, \$2.00 for seniors and youths between the ages 13 and 19, and \$1.00 for children 12 years of age and younger. Appointments are recommended for groups of 20 or more people. For more information, please call the Sharon Temple at (416) 478-2389.

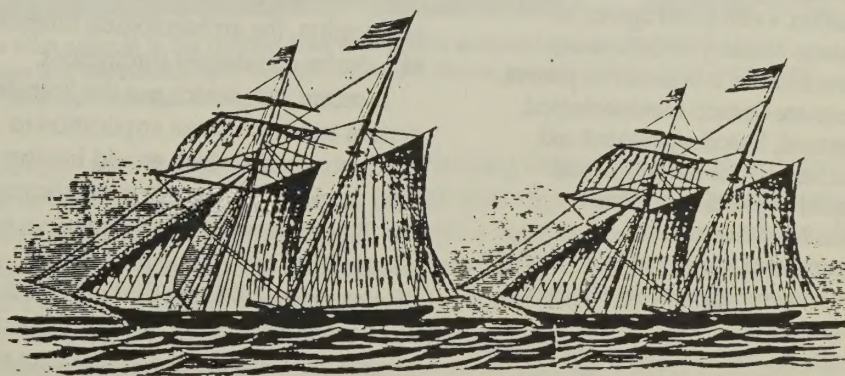
Note: The Sharon Temple will be holding its Annual Thanksgiving Harvest Festival on October 6 to 8, 1990. See the

"Upcoming Heritage Events" Calendar on page 10 for more information.

Archaeological Licensing: An Almost Sure Way of Protecting Ontario's Marine Heritage

Over the years, Archaeological licensing for underwater surveys was seen as a "paper" requirement. But with the growing interest in marine archaeology and the increasing number of underwater discoveries in the last decade, the whole licensing system has taken on a renewed importance.

THE FATE OF THE HAMILTON AND SCOURGE



(Illustration: The Hamilton-Scourge Society)

In the early morning hours of Sunday, August 8, 1813, HAMILTON and her fellow schooner SCOURGE of the American Squadron were awaiting first light to renew action against the British-Canadian Squadron, 10 km (6 miles) off Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. Around 2:00 a.m. a line squall blew across the Lake and caught both ships beam on, capsizing them and sending them to the bottom, 50 fathoms (300 feet) below, along with 53 hands. There were 19 survivors. This was the largest single loss of life on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812.

HAMILTON was the former merchant schooner DIANA out of Oswego, New York, and SCOURGE was the former Canadian merchant schooner LORD NELSON out of Niagara. The two schooners are therefore unique artifacts dating from the earliest days of settlement around Lake Ontario, when water was the best road.

Because they are intact and perfectly preserved in freezing temperatures and utter darkness, they are archaeological treasures of international interest. Discovered in 1973, the vessels belong to the City of Hamilton, which is now midway in a Feasibility Study for raising and display of the vessels.

Heritage DIMENSIONS

Heritage Dimensions is published three times a year by The Ontario Heritage Foundation to provide information on Foundation activities and to facilitate communication and co-operation among all those interested in heritage preservation in Ontario. Inquiries and submissions should be addressed to

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The mandate of The Ontario Heritage Foundation, a non-profit agency of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications, is to preserve, protect, and promote Ontario's archaeological, architectural, historical, cultural and natural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations of Canadians.

The Foundation is directed by a board of private citizens representing all regions of the province.

Board of Directors: Richard M. Alway (Chairman), Gay Evans (Vice Chairman), Harry B. Barrett, Georges Bélanger, Cicely Mary Blackstock, Robert S. Bothwell, Heather R. Broadbent, Dr. G.W. Crawford, John B. Cronyn, Carol Currie, Mike Filey, Lorraine Hubbard, Dean M. Jacobs, Joan Johnston, Joan Little, Robert M. MacIntosh, Robert H. McNairn, Josephine Meeker, Dr. J.E. Molto, J.H. Moore, Louise E. Pepin, Bradley J. Robitaille, Dr. Marie Sanderson, Norbert Schuller, Douglas P. Thomas, Christopher Tossell, Colin D. Watson, Anna M. Young.



The
Ontario Heritage
Foundation

An agency of the Ontario Ministry
of Culture and Communications

Archaeological explorations cannot take place unless the Minister of Culture and Communications grants a licence to the individual overseeing the project. Under the Ontario Heritage Act, the Minister, before granting or renewing a licence, refusing to grant or renew a licence, or suspending or revoking a licence, must seek recommendations from the Archaeology Committee of The Ontario Heritage Foundation.

"A licence is sometimes perceived as something that's recommended by a committee that drones in a back room," says Dr. Robert Bothwell, Chairman of the Archaeology Committee. "But the fact of the matter is our committee takes the licensing system very seriously and carefully reads each of the requests and reports that come in." The Committee sees its role as an obligation to the people of Ontario to ensure that during any exploration, the archaeological integrity of a site be maintained throughout.

A recent case which put the licensing system to a test was an application to conduct a study which would involve field work on the Hamilton and Scourge site. Since the two sunken American navy vessels from the War of 1812 were discovered in 1973, the City of Hamilton has been investigating the feasibility of raising them as part of a heritage tourism initiative.

"This was an area in which there was a fair amount of local sensitivity," explains Dr. Bothwell.

The deep, cold waters of Lake Ontario in which the ships are located have preserved them in an almost-perfect condition. However, a marine expedition which took place on the site in the early 1980s permanently damaged the ships. As a result, there was concern over the proposed field work on the ships.

Dr. Robert Ballard of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute and the Jason Foundation for Education, a world-renowned expert in the field, was chosen by the City of Hamilton to lead the expedition. Dr. Margaret Rule, a leading marine archaeologist whom was selected to serve as project archaeologist, applied for the archaeological licence.

"The concerned group was on the side of caution and the City of Hamilton was on the side of adventure, and it was the Foundation's job to find a middle road," says Dr. Bothwell.

Because of the international importance of the Hamilton and Scourge site and the City of Hamilton's need for a quick decision, the Foundation held an all-day meeting on Saturday, March 31 with presentations from experts for and against the expedition. After a full day of deliberations, the Foundation recommended that the licence be granted to Dr. Rule.

The terms of reference and archaeological guidelines attached to the licence allowed for protection of the site and a rare international opportunity to promote science and marine heritage. The licence stated that during any field work, Dr. Rule must be present on the site at all times, and that she have full and complete authority on any decisions regarding the exploration.

The field work was completed on May 12, 1990, and the ships are in the same pristine condition they were before the project began. The data collected from the expedition is currently being analyzed.

"Dr. Rule carried out the expedition superbly," says Dr. Bothwell. "As a result, we (the Foundation) learned a great deal more about the technology involved in this kind of expedition and about the ships themselves."

Canadian marine archaeologists Peter Englebert, who was appointed by the Minister as observer, and Phill Wright, Associate Project Archaeologist, also played an important role in the project's success.

Dr. Bothwell believes that the Hamilton and Scourge example "is a case where the people of Ontario had every right to expect that their Ontario Heritage Foundation was going to make as sure as it possibly could, that no damage occurred to a very important, public part of our heritage." And thanks to the hard work of a voluntary Board, staff and an effective licensing system, the Foundation did.

Briefly

Students Uncover Century-old remains at Barnum House

At an archaeological dig held during the month of May at the Foundation-owned Barnum House in Grafton, over 300 school children uncovered fragments of glass bottles, ceramics, bricks, and animal bones which are estimated to being over 100 years old. The dig was supervised by the Foundation's Archaeology Co-ordinator and assistants.

The excavations centred around uncovering the 1870 woodshed to the rear of the House and evidence of the fire of 1814 which destroyed the first house on the property. "The site is being combed for any traces of the former structure before an addition to the building is constructed," says Dena Doroszenko, Archaeology Co-ordinator.

Community digs were also held on two Sundays in May, but were unfortunately rained out.

Barnum House (c 1819-20), one of the finest examples of Neo-Classical Loyalist architecture in Canada, is currently being restored by the Foundation as a museum and heritage resource centre, and will be operated in partnership with Northumberland County when it opens in May, 1991.



Students from schools in the Grafton area took part in archaeological digs held by the Foundation and Northumberland County at Barnum House as part of their class curriculum. (Photo: Dena Doroszenko, OHF)

well received," says Evelyn G. McLean, Member of WACAC.

"Citations" are awarded to owners of buildings which score highest in Windsor's inventory of built heritage sites, but have not been fully researched. "This opens the door to further discussion with owners with respect to historical designation," says Evelyn.

WACAC has been in existence since 1975. Although sporadic growth has altered many of Windsor's earliest residential and commercial sites, many buildings of historical value, particularly in the former towns of Walkerville and Sandwich (now part of Windsor), have remained in their older context. "The venerable Duff Baby Mansion (c 1798); the Francois Baby site (c 1812); the former Essex County Court House (c 1855), now Mackenzie Hall; Willistead Manor (c 1906); and Assumption Church (c 1846), among others," says Evelyn, "are thought to be secure for the enjoyment of this and future generations."

It was not until 1989 that a comprehensive catalogue of structures with the potential for designation was produced by WACAC and the City's

Planning Department. Because more than 400 sites required further examination with a view to developing a more realistic short list, WACAC struck an Inventory Sub-committee. "As a result," says Evelyn, "the list has been pared down to about 100 and several volunteers are in the process of researching these sites with the help of a new Heritage Planner."

In the meantime, the new Heritage Awards has been put into place to capture public attention, and the program proves to be working. For more information on WACAC's Heritage Awards, please call (519) 255-6897.

Ontario Archaeological Society Celebrates 40th Anniversary

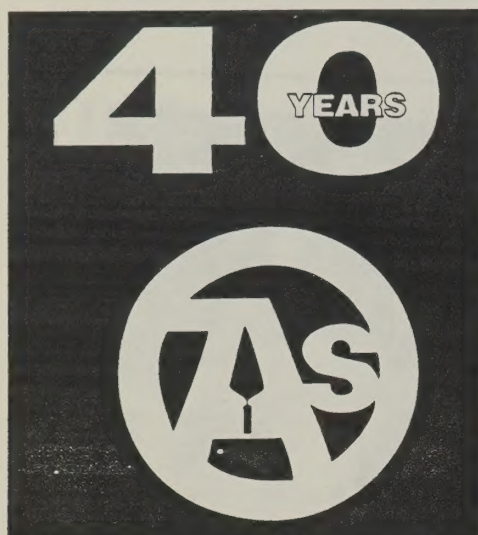
Since its humble beginnings in 1950, The Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS) has grown from 32 "charter members" to an international membership of over 800 extending into seven provinces outside Ontario, a Territory and three other countries, with seven regional chapters.

At its upcoming annual symposium, to held October 26 to 28, Professor

Windsor Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee Introduces New Heritage Awards

In a continuing effort to identify, publicize and protect its built heritage, the Windsor Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (WACAC) recently launched a new Heritage Awards program.

"Commendations" are issued to Windsor property owners whose older buildings have been upgraded without destroying the original character of the building. "This is really an educational and public relations tack which has been



Emeritus Helen Devereux of Laurentian University, the Ridley Speaker at the banquet, will reminisce about her 39 years as a member. At the Sunday Workshop, entitled "Future Directions", the Society will review its past and with membership participation, chart its future for the next ten years.

During its 40th year, the Society plans to release an exceptional number of publications:

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY NO. 50

Recognized as the leading refereed journal of its kind in north-east North America, *Ontario Archaeology* represents and presents archaeological scholarship as it develops in Ontario and the related Great Lakes region.

The fiftieth issue contains four major papers by seven scholars working internationally. These are: *Palaeo-Indian and Archaic Occupations of the Rideau Lakes* by Gordon W. Watson, Ottawa; *The Winter Site (AkHb-2): a Late Archaic Campsite near Guelph, Ontario* by Peter G. Ramsden, McMaster University; *Middle and Late Archaic Faunal and Floral Exploitation at the Weber 1 Site (20SA581), Michigan* by Beverley A. Smith and Kathryn C. Egan; and the *Child Burial from the Melville Site* by Howard Savage, Norman C. Sullivan and Charles Garrad.

MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY NO. 3

Published co-operatively with The Ontario Heritage Foundation, *Monographs in Ontario Archaeology* is a series of manuscripts selected from the reports of archaeological work funded by the Foundation.

The third issue, available for distribution this summer, will be Gary Foster's *The Wolfe Creek Site Achm-3; A Prehistoric Neutral Frontier Community in Southwestern Ontario*. The Wolfe Creek village was found to have been jointly occupied by Ontario and ex-Ontario Native groups and marked the border between their territories.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS SERIES NO. 9

Several special publications have been revised and reissued and a new one was recently commissioned. No. 9 in this series, entitled *The Presidents Remember—Reminiscences of Forty Years of The Ontario Archaeological Society*, will be a retrospective and collective view of the Society's past.

Arch Notes will maintain its usual six issues per year.

For more information about the OAS annual symposium, publications or membership, please call (416) 730-0797, or write to The Ontario Archaeological Society at 126 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 4Y2.

New Project to Educate Local Property Owners

by Barbara McIntosh

The Beaver Valley Heritage Society is undertaking a stewardship education project which will assist landowners in the protection and wise management of natural and scenic areas in the Beaver Valley, one of the most beautiful sections of Ontario's Niagara Escarpment.

Local property owner Peter Mitchell came up with the idea of a landowner

self-help program last summer. "I wanted to develop my own property in a way that would enhance its natural features, but I realized that I really didn't know where to start," says Peter. "It occurred to me that others might feel the same way."

Peter will be meeting with other landowners through the Valley to determine information needs and areas of interest. Based on the results of these discussions, a series of special events and workshops will be developed. Peter will be co-ordinating his activities with those of the Ministry of Natural Resources and local organizations.

Incorporated in 1981, the Beaver Valley Heritage Society is a non-profit citizens group dedicated to preserving the natural environment of the Valley from large-scale development. Over the years, it has opposed a number of development proposals which were viewed as detrimental to the natural beauty of the Valley.

By sponsoring this education project for landowners, the Society hopes to expand its membership and take on a more pro-active role.

"Initially, our goal is to increase interest in the wise management of natural areas and to help property owners get the kinds of information and help they need," says Peter. "We are also hopeful that the program will help to generate a sense of community here in the Beaver Valley. Concern is something that can be shared by everyone—long-time residents, newcomers and seasonal residents alike."

The program is funded through a Foundation grant from the Niagara Escarpment Trust Fund. Grants are awarded to non-profit organizations for projects that promote greater public interest and participation in the special natural and cultural features of the Niagara Escarpment.

in Nets \$20,000 Crawford Lake Conservation Area

Barbara MacIntosh
The Halton Region Conservation Authority's (HRCA) first ever fundraising dinner on May 9, 1990, was an outstanding success, netting over \$20,000 for the Crawford Lake Conservation Area, near Milton.

Two hundred and seventy-five supporters paid \$40.00 each for dinner and the opportunity to participate in a series of raffles and an auction. The event was supported by the Halton Region Conservation Foundation, a non-profit volunteer organization dedicated to supporting HRCA activities.

Authority Chairman Brock Harris confirmed that the night's proceeds will officially complete a \$700,000 campaign for development of the prehistoric Indian village site and the Interpretive Centre at Crawford Lake Park.

The Park attracts over 100,000 visitors annually and is one of the over 100 public parks along Ontario's Niagara Escarpment.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation provided a \$2,000 grant to the HRCA to assist with the organizational costs of the dinner through its Fundraising Grants program. These grants are intended to encourage fundraising from the private and corporate sectors in support of natural heritage protection, stewardship initiatives and public education projects relating to the Niagara Escarpment.

New Publications

Legacy: The Natural History of Ontario

Sponsored by the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and The Ontario Heritage Foundation, this coffee table book is a panorama of Ontario's unique natural history and features 41 of Canada's most respected science writers;

over 230 full colour photographs selected from nature photographers from over Ontario; more than 80 maps; and over 95 original line drawings and illustrations.

This landmark work will be yours to treasure and to refer to again and again as the definitive source of information. As a naturalist, sportsman, cottager, or simply as an individual concerned with preserving Ontario's unique habitat, you will find *Legacy* an essential addition to your library.

The cost is \$75.00, plus \$1.75 for shipping and handling per book. To order yours, please send a cheque or money order made payable to McClelland & Stewart at 380 Esna Park Drive, Markham, Ontario, L3R 1H5. Visa and American Express also accepted. Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.

Discover Our Marine Heritage Calendar

Produced by Save Ontario Shipwrecks (SOS) to celebrate its 10th anniversary, this commemorative marine heritage 1991 calendar is a must for anyone interested in shipwrecks, marine history, and the preservation of Ontario's maritime past.

The calendar comes illustrated with black and white and colour photographs, drawings, and interesting, historical facts on hundreds of marine heritage and shipwreck incidents. Virtually every day of the year will list a significant event in our marine heritage past: launch dates, accidents and sinkings, important events, disasters, and more.

The cost is \$11.95, plus \$2.50 for tax, shipping and handling per calendar. To order yours, please send a cheque or money order made payable to Save Ontario Shipwrecks, 6065 Forestglen Crescent, Orleans, Ontario, K1C 5N6. Visa and Master Card are also accepted. Wholesale orders, at \$10 each (suggested retail price is \$15.00), plus shipping and handling, will be forwarded with an invoice.

Omission and Correction

In the article entitled "Niagara Apothecary" which appeared in the Winter 1990 issue of "Heritage Dimensions", The Niagara Foundation's integral role in acquiring and restoring the Niagara Apothecary was inadvertently left out.

The name of the second owner of the Apothecary, Henry Paffard, was also misspelled.

The editor apologizes for any inconvenience these errors may have caused.

We Are Holding A Seat Just For You!

As the curtains rise with each show at the newly-restored Elgin and Winter Garden theatres, you can be there every night in a very special way. An historic theatre seat, endowed in your name, can be a permanent part of this celebrated performing arts facility in downtown Toronto.

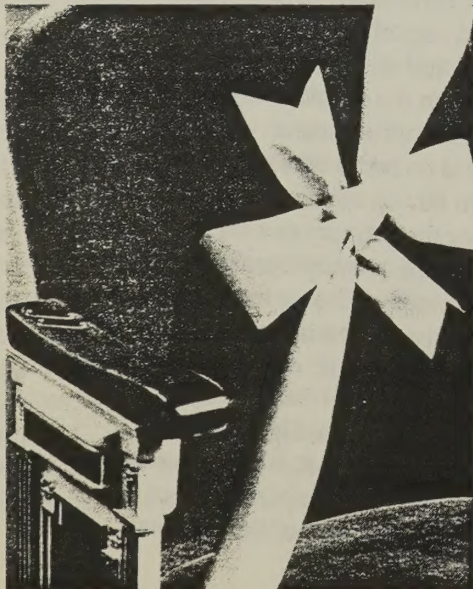
Unique in the world, the stacked Elgin and Winter Garden theatres are stunning examples of Canada's theatrical history. With the rejuvenation of these theatres, a rare and important site has been preserved and restored, returning to play a vital role in the development of Toronto as an international theatre centre.

There is no better way to honour your own family, special friends, spouse, parents or the memory of a loved one. Our seat endowment program is elegantly simple. Choose from three levels of support and endow a seat in the theatre of your choice, either the floral extravagance of the Winter Garden or the gilded elegance of the Elgin:

For a donation of \$2,500, you receive:

- Your name listed in perpetuity on a plaque in the lobby of this national historic site;

- Finest seat location in the front rows of the mezzanine in either theatre. An inscribed brass plaque permanently affixed to the armrest of your seat;
- Best seats in the house! Advance ticket ordering privileges for the best seats in the house to all productions in both theatres for one year;
- Income tax receipt from The Ontario Heritage Foundation;
- Private backstage tour of the theatres;
- A commemorative poster inscribed with your name and seat location.
For a donation of \$1,000, you will receive:
- A preferred seat location in the front orchestra of the theatre of your choice. An inscribed brass plaque permanently affixed to the armrest of your seat;
- Income tax receipt from The Ontario Heritage Foundation;
- Private backstage tour of the theatres;
- A commemorative poster inscribed with your name and seat location.
For a donation of \$750, you will receive:
- Best available seat in the rear orchestra of the theatre of your choice. An inscribed brass plaque permanently affixed to the armrest of your seat;
- Income tax receipt from The Ontario Heritage Foundation;



(Photo: BDS Studios)

- Private backstage tour of the theatres;
- A commemorative poster of the theatre of your choice.

Become part of Canada's great cultural legacies. Endow your special seat today!

Payments may be made by American Express, VISA, Master Card or personal cheque. Please contact Angela Batt, Development Officer, The Ontario Heritage Foundation, 77 Bloor Street West, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9, (416) 965-5727.

The Elgin and Winter Garden Theatres Centre is owned by The Ontario Heritage Foundation, a non-profit agency of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications.

All theatre seat endowers will be recognized in, and receive the Foundation's newsletter, "*Heritage Dimensions*".

Tour the Elgin and Winter Garden Theatres

On Thursdays at 5:00 p.m. and Saturdays at 11:00 a.m., you can tour the world's only operating stacked theatres, the Elgin and Winter Garden Theatres.

Admission fee is \$2.50 for adults, \$1.50 for seniors and students, and \$5.00 for families (2 adults and 2 children).

Tickets may be purchased from the American Express bird cage box office in front of the theatre (189 Yonge Street), a half hour before the tour begins.

For more information or to book group tours of 20 people or more, please call 963-3571.

Upcoming Heritage Events

THE GIBSON HOUSE MUSEUM

Saturday, October 6 to Monday, October 8
"Harvest Time"

Visitors will participate in the celebration of the Harvest. There will be tours of the

kitchen garden and families can help reap and sample seasonal produce. 12 noon to 4:00 p.m.

The Gibson House, located at 5172 Yonge Street in North York, is the restored 1850 home of David Gibson, local politician and land surveyor.
(416) 225-0146

JOHN R. PARK HOMESTEAD AND CONSERVATION AREA

Sunday, September 30
Harvest Festival

Cider pressing, horse-drawn wagon rides, sausage making, music and fun.
10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The John R. Park Homestead, located on Essex County Road 50, east of Colchester, on the shore of Lake Erie, is a restored 1840s house and farm museum in Essex. (519) 738-2029

LONDON REGIONAL CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

"Wonderful Weekends" in September and October

A different theme is presented each weekend with craft and cooking activities at 1:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m.:

September 22 and 23

"Explore Body Science"

September 29 and 30

"Celebrate Universal Children's Day (first Monday in October)"

October 6, 7 and 8

"Pilgrim's Progress"

October 12 and 13

"What's 'Dia De La Raza'?"

October 20 and 21

"Dino News"

October 27 and 28

"All Hallows' Eve"

The London Regional Children's Museum is located at 21 Wharncliffe Road South in London. (519) 434-5726

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM (ROM) September and October

The following exhibitions are located in the main ROM building at 100 Queen's Park:

ow until September 23
an Francisco Psychedelic Posters
the Sixties"

ow until September 30, 1990
Glenn Gould 1988"

ptember 15 to December 2
ichens: Fine Details of the Natural
andscape"

ow until January 6, 1991
Canadian Pacific Posters 1883 - 1963"
his exhibition is located in the
GMUND SAMUEL BUILDING, located
14 Queen's Park, south of the ROM)

ow until March 31, 1991
hinese Treasures of the ROM, 4,000
C. - A.D. 907"

tober, 1990 to May, 1991
he Ostry Collection"

e following exhibition is taking place
THE GEORGE R. GARDINER
USEUM OF CERAMIC ART, located
111 Queen's Park, across the street
m the ROM:

ptember 11, 1990 to January 6, 1991
mpact of the Bauhaus: Ceramics of the
eimar Republic"

e following star shows are taking place
the McLAUGHLIN PLANETARIUM,
ated at 100 Queen's Park, south of the
OM:

ow until December 9
harlie's Farquharson's Universe"

ptember 28, 1990 to September 2, 1991
stories From the Night Sky"

r further information on these
OM events, call (416) 586-5549 or
(6) 586-5551.

TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD
ptember and October

pen all year round

S. Ned Hanlan, Toronto's last
riving steam tugboat

ARINE MUSEUM OF UPPER CANADA
mb aboard and tour Toronto's last
ing steam tugboat, S.S. Ned
Built in 1932, the venerable

tug was named after Canada's world
champion oarsman and Toronto Island
resident, Ned Hanlan. For 33 years the
steam tugboat broke ice, towed vessels
and transported passengers to and from
the Toronto Islands. Now in dry dock
beside the Museum, the restored S.S.
Ned Hanlan offers visitors a chance to
discover the workings of a steam vessel.

The Marine Museum is located in the
Stanley Barracks at Exhibition Place,
between the Automotive Building and
Ontario Place. (416) 392-6827

Now until October 17

Freemasonry in Toronto

COLBORNE LODGE

This exhibit presents a brief history of the
origins of Freemasonry, its introduction
to Canada and Toronto, and the
involvement of Colborne Lodge's owner
and architect—John George Howard.

Colborne Lodge is located at the south
entrance to High Park off The Queensway.
(416) 392-6916

Now until Wednesday, October 17

**"Toronto's Historic Harbour" - A Juried
Art Exhibition and Sale, Installment II**
MARINE MUSEUM OF UPPER CANADA

This exhibition and sale will feature
approximately 40 works on paper
rendered in a variety of media by artists
from the Toronto area on the theme of
Toronto's harbour and waterfront history.

The Marine Museum is located in the
Stanley Barracks at Exhibition Place,
between the Automotive Building and
Ontario Place. (416) 392-6827

Sunday, September 23

Archaeology

SPADINA

Join Archaeologist Dena Doroszenko for
a tour of the remarkable archaeological
and architectural remains which relate to
Spadina's two distinguished families,
the Baldwins and the Austins.

Particular emphasis will be placed on
discoveries which are associated with the
Baldwin family's occupation of Spadina,
including the interpretation of the
remnants of their early 19th century
houses within the present building. The

Austin family's effect on the property
since 1866 and their influence on
Toronto's history will also be part of the
tour. 2:00 p.m.

Spadina is located at 285 Spadina
Road, next to Casa Loma. (416) 392-6910

Sundays, October 7, 14, 21 and 28

Historic Cooking Course

HISTORIC FORT YORK

Learn to bake historical foods in four
Sunday afternoon open-hearth and brick
oven baking classes. Historic recipes will
be prepared in the authentic 1829 kitchen
of the Officers' Brick Barracks. Cost is
\$90.00 which includes baking supplies
and course materials. Pre-registration is
required.

- Historic Fort York is located on
Garrison Road, off Fleet Street (between
Bathurst Street and Strachan Avenue).
(416) 392-6907

Sunday, October 14

19th Century Printing

MACKENZIE HOUSE

This event will provide a unique
opportunity for visitors to learn about
the printing trade in mid-19th century
Toronto, and its role in Ontario's history.
The program will include a lecture. All
visitors will be able to tour the museum's
re-created print shop and print a souvenir
of their visit on the 1845 Washington Flat
Bed press. 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m.

Mackenzie House is located two
blocks east of the Eaton Centre at 82 Bond
Street. (416) 392-6915

Sunday, October 21

Lacemaking and Paper Pursuits

SPADINA

The delicate art of Victorian and
Edwardian lacemaking will be
demonstrated by a specialist in bobbin
and crocheted lace. With scissors and
glue, demonstrators will craft filigree and
pin-pricked paper designs and
silhouettes, and illustrate the use of
decorative paper scraps. 1:00 p.m.
to 4:30 p.m.

Spadina is located at 285 Spadina
Road, next to Casa Loma. (416) 392-6910

SHARON TEMPLE

Saturday, October 6 to Monday, October 8
Annual Thanksgiving Harvest Festival

This year's Festival will include: tours of historic buildings, spinning and sale by York Spinsters; chair making, cider making and other pioneer skills demonstrated by costumed interpreters; the Children's Festival Chorus from South Hampton (only on Sunday, October 7 at 2:00 p.m.); home-made refreshments; quilt raffle; and a gift shop. 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Sharon Temple is located on Leslie Street, 4 km north of Newmarket, in Sharon. (416) 478-2389

Heritage DIMENSIONS

Heritage Dimensions would like to hear from other heritage organizations about their achievements, concerns and future plans. Please send your submissions to:

Editor
Heritage Dimensions
77 Bloor Street West, 2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9

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The
Ontario Heritage
Foundation

"HERITAGE DIMENSIONS" READERSHIP SURVEY

Dear Reader:

What do you think about "Heritage Dimensions"? Are you receiving information you want about The Ontario Heritage Foundation, and individuals and organizations in the heritage field? Help us communicate better by expressing your opinions. Please fill out this form and send it back by October 26, 1990, to my attention at The Ontario Heritage Foundation, 77 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9.

In the next issue of "Heritage Dimensions", we hope to carry the results of this survey and respond to some of your wishes for this publication. Thank you.

Wendy Lewis (Editor)
Communications Officer
The Ontario Heritage Foundation

1. Do you like the look of "Heritage Dimensions"?
☐ yes ☐ no ☐ no opinion
2. How much of each issue do you read?
☐ all of it ☐ part of it ☐ don't read it at all
3. Do you find the articles easy to read?
☐ yes ☐ no ☐ no opinion
4. Do you find the articles informative?
☐ yes ☐ no ☐ no opinion
5. What would you like to see more of in "Heritage Dimensions"? (Check as many as you would like.)

☐ Archaeology	☐ Ontario's Culture
☐ Architectural Conservation	☐ History
☐ Natural Heritage	☐ Niagara Escarpment
☐ Historical Properties	☐ Museums
☐ Marine Archaeology	☐ Property Restoration
☐ Ontario Heritage Policy Review	☐ Plaque Unveilings
☐ Upcoming Heritage Events	☐ New Publications
☐ Other - Please specify: _____	

...please turn over

6. What would you like to see less of?

7. Please tell us about yourself:

- ☐ Heritage Organization member
- ☐ Heritage Branch or Foundation staff member
- ☐ Foundation Board member
- ☐ Volunteer
- ☐ Donor
- ☐ Other - Please specify: _____

8. Please use this space for any comments, suggestions or story ideas.

9. Do we have your correct name and mailing address? If not, please provide us with the requested information below.

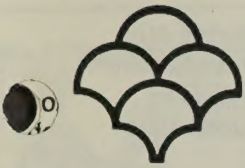
Please fill in what presently appears on our mailing label:

Please fill in what should appear on the label:

10. Do you know someone who would like to receive "Heritage Dimensions"? If so, please fill out the space below and we'll add the information to our mailing list.

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ Province: _____
Postal Code: _____

Thanks again for taking the time to fill this out.



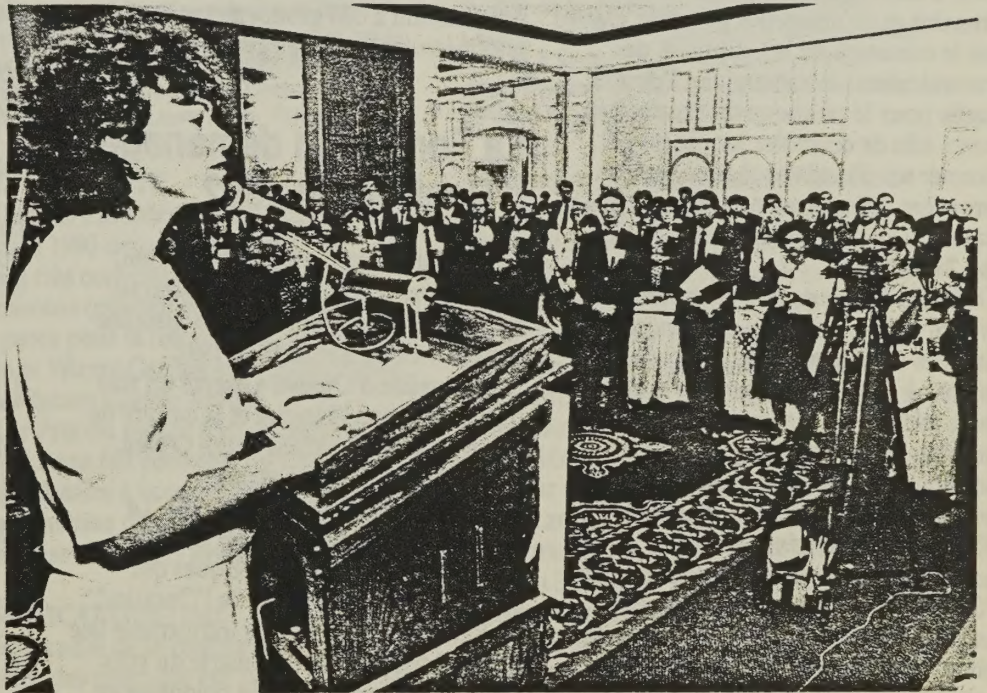
Une première au Canada : l'Ontario adopte une politique et une stratégie globales pour le patrimoine

Le 9 mai 1990 le gouvernement de l'Ontario annonça qu'il avait renouvelé son engagement envers la préservation du patrimoine en adoptant la première politique globale du Canada dans ce domaine. Le gouvernement publia également une série de rapports décrivant une perspective et une stratégie qui serviraient de guides à la province pour progresser dans le domaine du patrimoine.

Les rapports définitifs de la Révision de la politique du patrimoine ontarien intitulés "*Perspectives du patrimoine*" et "*Stratégie pour la conservation du patrimoine ontarien*" décrivaient un calendrier de 10 ans indiquant les diverses étapes pour atteindre une série d'objectifs qui comprenaient une perspective nouvelle pour le patrimoine.

Les Rapports identifiaient cinq objectifs que le gouvernement devra atteindre en collaboration avec des organismes et des personnes intéressées:

- Répandre l'idée que notre patrimoine est vital pour notre succès en tant que peuple, particulièrement en insistant davantage sur l'interprétation et la promotion de ses richesses;
- Renforcer le rôle de chef de file du gouvernement provincial en améliorant la coordination entre les 15 ministères en vue de préserver le patrimoine;
- Donner les pouvoirs nécessaires aux communautés ontariennes pour entreprendre des travaux de préservation de première qualité en



Des représentants d'organismes de sauvegarde du patrimoine, ainsi que de ministères, et d'autres agences gouvernementales, réunis à l'occasion d'une réception tenue à l'hôtel Quatre Saisons, le 9 mai 1990, pour écouter l'honorable Christine E. Hart, alors ministre de la Culture et des Communications, annoncer publiquement l'adoption par le gouvernement de l'Ontario de la première stratégie globale en matière de directives sur le patrimoine. (Photo : Studios BDS)

renforçant leur rôle dans les prises de décision, et en intégrant les problèmes du patrimoine dans le processus de la planification locale;

- Inciter le secteur privé à participer en offrant des encouragements aux propriétaires individuels et aux grandes entreprises, et en faisant la promotion pour le tourisme sur les lieux appartenant au patrimoine, et
- Garantir l'accès aux informations et aux connaissances les plus récentes concernant le patrimoine en aidant l'éducation et la recherche et en améliorant les communications au sein du secteur du patrimoine.

Comme première étape de cette stratégie globale, le gouvernement annonça également qu'il s'engageait à présenter aussitôt que possible une

nouvelle loi sur les biens culturels de l'Ontario. Un séminaire tenu le 9 mai 1990 permit de discuter plusieurs propositions pour cette nouvelle loi avec plus de 50 organismes cadres de la province qui comprenaient aussi bien des groupes traditionnels en faveur du patrimoine que des représentants de municipalités, de grandes industries du développement et du tourisme, des Premières nations et de nombreux autres organismes.

Ces mêmes groupes furent invités à participer à un nouveau symposium de deux jours au mois de juin et d'y faire connaître leurs observations sur les propositions pour une nouvelle loi découlant de la Révision.

"Avec la Révision de la politique du patrimoine ontarien, le peuple de notre province a déclaré que les questions

DANS CE NUMÉRO :

- Temple Sharon "capsule témoin"
- Une licence pour les travaux d'archéologie
- Enquête auprès des lecteurs

concernant notre patrimoine doivent occuper une place beaucoup plus importante dans le calendrier des affaires publiques" nous dit Greg Baeker, coordonnateur en chef de la Révision. "Nous disposons maintenant d'un cadre général qui nous permettra de renforcer la préservation, d'élargir la participation et de construire un avenir plus riche pour les générations futures."

La politique de la préservation du patrimoine ontarien doit continuer à évoluer à mesure de changements dans les besoins et de nouvelles priorités. Dans ce but le ministère de la Culture et des Communications instituera une Tribune annuelle pour la politique du patrimoine ontarien afin de contrôler les progrès et de donner ses directives chaque année. La première Tribune est prévue pour la Semaine du patrimoine ontarien de 1991 (18 au 24 février).

Outre les Rapports déjà mentionnés, le ministère publia une série de documents techniques : *"Gouvernement de l'Ontario : Inventaire de 1989 des programmes et des activités relatives au patrimoine"*, *"Etude des mesures économiques pour assurer la conservation et la restauration des immeubles historiques et du patrimoine de l'Ontario"* et *"Répercussions sociales, écologiques et économiques de la conservation du patrimoine de l'Ontario: Vue d'ensemble et références"*. Vous pouvez obtenir des exemplaires de publications concernant la Révision de la politique (en anglais et en français) en écrivant au Centre de documentation, ministère de la Culture et des Communications, 77 ouest, rue Bloor, 9^e étage, Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2R9, ou en téléphonant au (416) 965-6763.

La Révision de la politique du patrimoine ontarien avait été entamée en 1987. Elle avait trois objectifs :

- Créer un cadre de politique interministérielle pour les programmes

et les activités relatives à la préservation du patrimoine;

- Stimuler l'intérêt du public envers le patrimoine diversifié de l'Ontario et
- Remettre à jour la Loi sur les biens culturels de l'Ontario.

La Révision avait donné lieu à 26 réunions publiques dans l'ensemble de la province, 250 propositions écrites, des réunions importantes avec des ministères et des organismes gouvernementaux, et des consultations directes avec des organismes cadres de la province représentant 2 000 groupements régionaux intéressés au patrimoine.

La Fondation déménage à Renfrew en 1992

La Fondation du patrimoine ontarien, le principal organisme de l'Ontario se consacrant au patrimoine, sera installée dans la ville de Renfrew en 1992.

"La vallée d'Ottawa a exercé un rôle important dans l'histoire et la culture de notre province" déclara Hugh O'Neil, ministre de la Culture et des Communications le 27 juin 1990. "Le comté de Renfrew est un bel exemple des importantes caractéristiques qui constituent le patrimoine de l'Ontario."

Renfrew était une ville industrielle liée depuis longtemps à l'industrie du bois. Wilno, la première colonie polonaise au Canada était installée dans la vallée de l'Ottawa. Dans la région nous trouvons également quelques sites archéologiques particuliers, des anciennes mines et des spécimens caractéristiques de l'architecture canadienne à ses débuts. La région compte en outre près de 25 groupements communautaires actifs dans le domaine du patrimoine et 6 musées locaux.

Le déménagement sera effectué dans le cadre de la politique du gouvernement de l'Ontario qui veut décentraliser les services et les emplois du gouvernement provincial.

Pour choisir les communautés qui participeront à ce redéploiement des services gouvernementaux, la province se fonde sur plusieurs critères, entre autres le nombre des emplois existants, la dépendance d'une seule industrie ou d'un seul type d'industrie, et le potentiel de renouveau et de développement qui peut résulter de ce redéploiement.

Le ministère des Services gouvernementaux collaborera avec la Fondation et le ministère de la Culture et des Communications pour choisir les futurs locaux de la Fondation.

La Fondation tiendra ses lecteurs au courant de tous les événements nouveaux qui concerneront son déménagement à Renfrew.

Le lieutenant-gouverneur annonce la nomination des nouveaux membres du Conseil de la Fondation

L'honorable Lincoln Alexander, lieutenant-gouverneur de l'Ontario vient d'annoncer la nomination de cinq nouveaux membres au Conseil de la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien pour un terme d'un an du 5 mars 1990 au 4 mars 1991:

Monsieur George Bélanger, Sudbury
 Dr Garry W. Crawford, Mississauga
 Doyen M. Jacobs, Walpole Island
 Dr J. Eldon Molto, Thunder Bay
 Dr Marie E. Sanderson, Waterloo

En annonçant ces nominations, l'honorable Lincoln Alexander exprima ses remerciements aux membres du Conseil ci-après dont le mandat prit fin le 4 mars 1990:

Monsieur Cedric P. Haynes, Cobourg
 Monsieur Theodore Teshima, Toronto
 Dr Peter L. Storck, Toronto
 Dr Morgan Tamplin, Peterborough
 Monsieur Ian W. Kimmerly, Ottawa

Vous trouverez une liste complète des membres du Conseil de la Fondation dans l'encadré à la page 6.

UNE PERSPECTIVE POUR L'ONTARIO DANS LE DOMAINE DU PATRIMOINE

Le patrimoine ontarien est une richesse vivante. Il forme la base de notre identité et de notre bien-être social et économique. Il est une source qui nous donne confiance en ce que nous pouvons atteindre. Quand nous comprenons ce qu'il est, nous découvrons ce que nous sommes et ce que nous faisons.

Nous voyons un Ontario dans lequel les personnes individuelles et les communautés sont capables d'apprendre à connaître leur patrimoine, et de le préserver et développer comme le fondement de la viabilité et de la continuité de la province.



Le président du conseil, M. Richard M. Alway (à gauche) accepte le Prix du patrimoine du Service canadien des parcs que lui remet l'honorable Lucien Bouchard, alors ministre de l'Environnement. (Photo : Service canadien des parcs)



Au nom de la Fondation, Mme Anna Young (à gauche), membre du conseil, accepte un des deux prix au mérite décernés par le Toronto Historical Board (THB) qui lui est remis par la présidente du THB, Mme Christine Caroppo Clarence, et par le maire de Toronto, M. Art Eggleton. (Photo : Laura Arsie, THB)



Mme Carol Currie, membre du conseil d'administration de la Fondation (deuxième, à partir de la droite) se joint à M. Murray Cardiff, député de Huron Bruce, pour remettre à M. et à Mme W.T.W. Clarke, le certificat d'appréciation du Service canadien des parcs. (Photo : Roger Martin, FPO)

La Fondation reçoit des Prix et un Certificat d'estime

PRIX DU PATRIMOINE

Le 19 février 1990 le Service canadien des parcs offrit son Prix du patrimoine à la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien pour avoir stimulé l'appréciation des trésors du patrimoine culturel et naturel de l'Ontario, et avoir encouragé le public à mieux connaître les problèmes de la préservation et de la protection du patrimoine et à participer.

La restauration récente des Salles Elgin et Winter Garden qui sont un site historique national a été citée comme un exemple d'une des plus grandes réalisations de la Fondation, et comme le projet le plus ambitieux qu'elle a entrepris jusqu'à aujourd'hui.

PRIX DU MERITE

Le Toronto Historical Board présenta le 19 mars 1990 deux de ses 10 Prix du mérite très convoités à la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien et au Service canadien des parcs pour la restauration des Salles Elgin et Winter Garden et la préservation de la Maison George Brown.

Les Prix du mérite sont décernés à ceux qui ont fait preuve d'un engagement extraordinaire à la cause de la préservation du patrimoine de Toronto et à l'enrichissement de l'avenir de la ville.

CERTIFICAT D'ESTIME

Dans le cadre de la célébration de la Journée des parcs qui eut lieu à bord du bateau Chi-Cheemaum le 9 juillet 1990, le Service canadien des parcs remit à la Fondation un Certificat d'estime pour avoir détenu en fiducie 48 acres d'une propriété reçue en don en attendant qu'elle soit prête pour être transférée au Parc national de la péninsule de Bruce.

Un autre Certificat d'estime fut offert au Dr et à Madame W.T.W. Clarke pour avoir fait donation à la Fondation le 14 août 1984 de 148 acres de terres situées dans le comté St. Edmunds. Lors de la célébration ils eurent le plaisir de voir leur vœu de contribuer à la formation du Parc national de la péninsule Bruce se transformer en réalité.

Les 100 acres restants ne conviennent pas pour un parc. Ils sont conservés comme zone d'aménagement de ressources par le bureau du district d'Owen Sound du ministère des Richesses naturelles.

"Nous sommes fiers et honorés d'avoir obtenu ces prix et ces certificats" déclara le président du Conseil Richard M. Alway. "Le travail de la Fondation exercera un effet considérable sur la population de cette province. La préservation du riche patrimoine culturel et naturel de l'Ontario est l'assurance d'un avenir brillant dont tous profiteront."

Projets en vedette

Les plans directeurs pour des travaux d'archéologie et la Loi sur l'aménagement du territoire

par Bill Fox

Par leur nature délicate, les traces éphémères du passé de l'Ontario enfouies dans le paysage représentent un défi énorme pour tous ceux qui désirent préserver le patrimoine en planifiant l'aménagement des terres.

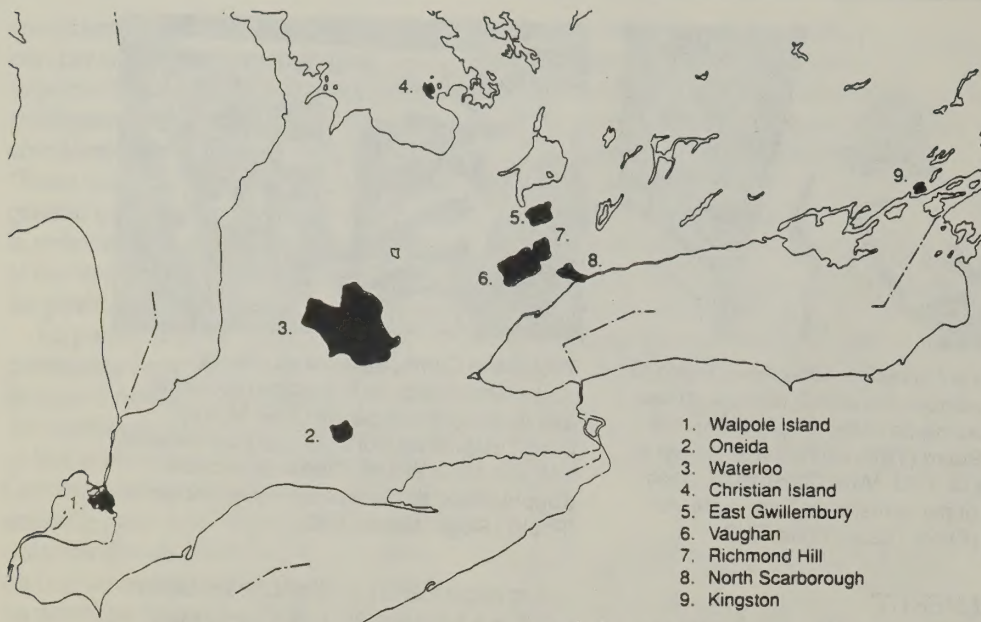
Contrairement aux sites architecturaux du patrimoine et à la plupart des

caractéristiques du patrimoine naturel, les vestiges archéologiques sont très difficiles à identifier, particulièrement pour un observateur sans formation spéciale. L'aménagement rationnel de ces richesses non renouvelables a fait l'objet de plusieurs lois provinciales, entre autres les Lois sur les biens culturels de l'Ontario, sur l'aménagement du territoire et sur les évaluations environnementales.

En 1985 la catégorie de subventions destinées aux Plans directeurs pour des travaux d'archéologie fut ajoutée au programme d'Amélioration des

installations culturelles dans le cadre d'une stratégie cherchant à déterminer à l'avance l'aménagement des richesses du patrimoine. Ces plans municipaux facilitent la gestion des richesses archéologiques au niveau local en donnant aux services de planification toutes les informations disponibles sur l'emplacement et la signification relative des sites archéologiques connus dans leur territoire.

Des études archéologiques peuvent également être effectuées pour les terrains dont l'exploitation est imminente. Les



Les endroits marqués sur cette carte du Sud de l'Ontario, indiquent quelles sont les municipalités qui ont participé aux projets de les plans directeurs pour des travaux d'archéologie.

cartes régionales délimitant les zones avec potentiel archéologique élevé et celles avec potentiel archéologique faible constituent peut-être le moyen le plus efficace pour aider les planificateurs à déterminer les régions auxquelles les conditions d'évaluation archéologique devraient être appliquées avant de procéder aux lotissements.

La différence entre les zones à potentiel archéologique élevé et faible est basée sur ce que l'on sait actuellement des préférences pour un genre d'habitat et des tendances dans le peuplement des régions au cours de la période de 11 000 ans de la présence humaine dans l'Ontario. La topographie, la nature des sols, l'assèchement, les emplacements des richesses économiques et, à l'époque historique, les routes empruntées par les voyageurs, sont des facteurs que l'on prend en considération quand il s'agit de créer un modèle du potentiel archéologique d'une municipalité.

Neuf communautés dont trois réserves indiennes et un Office de protection de la nature ont parrainé en commun des projets de Plans directeurs pour des travaux d'archéologie depuis 1985. L'intérêt s'accrut si rapidement que la Ville de Kingston organisa et présenta en septembre 1988 un séminaire pour un Plan directeur. Plus de 50 représentants de municipalités, de Bandes autochtones, de cabinets d'experts, d'organismes fédéraux et provinciaux et d'universités assistèrent

à une conférence de trois jours à laquelle Lily Oddie Munro, à l'époque ministre de la Culture et des Communications, présenta des Citations du ministre à des promoteurs et des planificateurs municipaux qui par leurs initiatives avaient favorisé la préservation de richesses archéologiques.

Les participants au séminaire se réunirent en petits groupes pour examiner des sujets comme les Plans officiels et l'archéologie, la Gestion publique des richesses archéologiques, la Méthode du plan directeur pour la gestion des richesses archéologiques, le Droit public comparé aux droits des personnes privées dans la gestion des richesses culturelles, et l'équilibre des responsabilités entre les municipalités et la province. Sept résolutions furent adoptées durant la Séance de clôture et communiquées au ministre par une lettre datée d'octobre 1988. Plusieurs résolutions préconisaient de recourir davantage à la Loi sur l'aménagement du territoire pour préserver les richesses archéologiques de l'Ontario.

Au cours des deux dernières années on entreprit des études des Plans directeurs pour des travaux d'archéologie dans des communautés telles que Scarborough, Richmond Hill et la Région de Waterloo. Les conseils municipaux ratifièrent ces documents en donnant leur approbation

(suite à la dernière page)

Le personnel découvre une "capsule témoin" dans le Temple historique Sharon

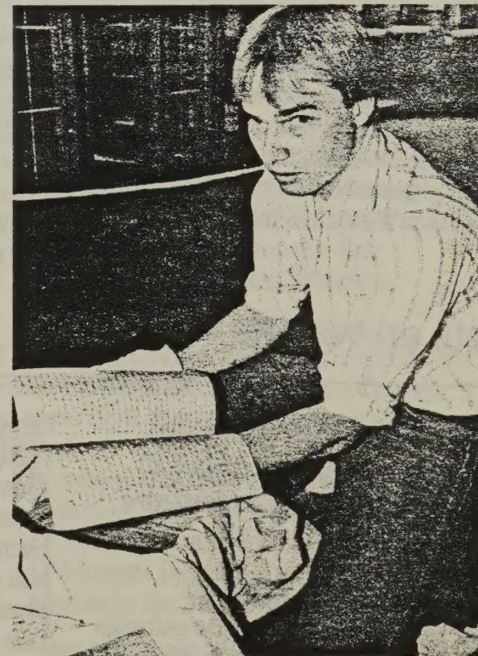
par Catherine Bryden

En procédant à des travaux de restauration courants à l'autel, le personnel du Temple Sharon près de Newmarket a découvert le 1^{er} mai 1990 une "capsule témoin" des Children of Peace.

Ce fut Kitch Hill, âgé de 27 ans et habitant Barrie, qui découvrit des documents cachés depuis 160 ans qui étaient masqués par une plate-forme servant à soutenir la Bible. En tapotant le mur, Kitch avait constaté la présence plus bas d'un espace creux. La découverte de cinq vis le long d'un côté d'une structure symétrique qui pour le reste était clouée, avait éveillé ses soupçons.

Kitch, qui est adjoint aux travaux de réparation et de restauration du Temple, nous raconte comment la découverte de documents cachés avait été pour lui la concrétisation d'un rêve. "Cette découverte réunissait tous les éléments d'une belle histoire : tout d'abord un compartiment secret, deuxièmement un contenu intact, et troisièmement des documents possédant une réelle valeur".

Les quatre paquets de manuscrits, dont certains étaient rédigés de la main même de Donald Willson, fondateur du Temple,



M. Kitch Hill, tient un des quatre manuscrits datant de 1832, qu'il a découvert dans un coffret-mémorial enfoui dans le site historique du temple Sharon. (Photo : Barrie Examiner)

donnaient des réponses à des problèmes on encore résolus des premiers temps des Children of Peace et de leur schisme avec les Quakers. Les 700 pages d'histoire décrivaient certains événements se rapportant au schisme comme les accusations d'adultère portées contre le chef de la secte, la persécution durant la Guerre de 1812 et les livres d'écriture sacrée.

Les quatre paquets de documents étaient enveloppés dans des journaux datant du début du XIX^e siècle, et avaient été placés intentionnellement à cet endroit par Willson en 1832. Quoique la construction du Temple était achevée en 1830, il fallut attendre un an pour que l'autel soit prêt et consacré pour le service le 28 septembre 1832.

L'autel, en noyer cendré, était surmonté d'une Bible ouverte à la page des dix commandements. Il avait été construit par John Doan, un frère aîné d'Ebenezer Doan, l'entrepreneur chargé de la construction du Temple. L'autel fut restauré en 1954 par la York Pioneer and Historical Society qui possède et administre le Temple. Quoique l'on connaissait l'existence d'un tiroir secret resté vide depuis que l'autel avait été saccagé au début du XX^e siècle, ces travaux ne donnèrent lieu à aucune découverte.

Le fait que la date de la découverte coïncida avec le jour de l'ouverture de la saison avait une grande signification pour Rose Mahoney, directrice du Temple Sharon. "Nous sommes sur le point d'appliquer notre plan directeur qui fera entrer ce site historique dans le siècle nouveau et qui sera la fondation de l'avenir du musée" dit-elle. "Une découverte comme celle-ci assure au Temple Sharon sa place parmi les édifices les plus importants du Canada, à la fois des points de vue de l'histoire et de l'architecture."

Des conseillers en conservation évaluent les documents découverts pour déterminer toute leur importance historique.

Le Temple Sharon est situé dans la rue Leslie à 4 kilomètres au nord de Newmarket et à 45 minutes de Toronto. Il est ouvert sept jours par semaine de 10 h 00 à 17 h 00 jusqu'au 31 octobre 1990. Un bénévole se charge de visites guidées entièrement interprétées. Les frais d'admission sont de 3,00 \$ pour les

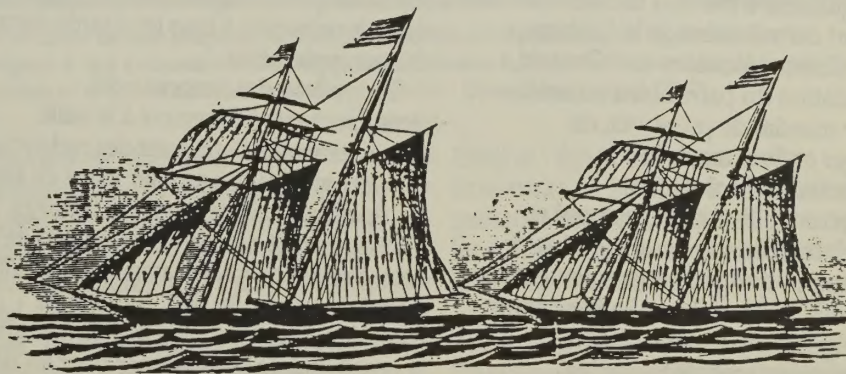
adultes, de 2,00 \$ pour les personnes du troisième âge et les jeunes de 13 à 19 ans, et de 1,00 \$ pour les enfants de 12 ans et moins. Les groupes de 20 personnes et davantage ont intérêt à prendre rendez-vous. Pour de plus amples renseignements veuillez téléphoner au Temple Sharon au (416) 478-2389.

Remarque : le Temple Sharon organisera son festival annuel de l'action de grâce pour les moissons du 6 au 8 octobre 1990. Pour de plus amples renseignements veuillez consulter le calendrier à la page 10 de la section "Activités prochaines concernant le patrimoine".

Une licence pour les travaux d'archéologie: une méthode presque infaillible pour protéger le patrimoine enfoui sous les eaux en Ontario

Depuis des années, une licence pour entreprendre des travaux archéologiques était considérée comme une condition qui n'était obligatoire que "sur papier". Toutefois l'intérêt grandissant pour ce genre de travaux archéologiques et le nombre croissant de découvertes au cours de la dernière décennie donna au système entier des licences une importance renouvelée.

LE DESTIN DU HAMILTON ET DU SCOURGE



(Illustration : The Hamilton-Scourge Society)

Aux premières heures de la matinée du dimanche 8 août 1813, le HAMILTON accompagné de la goëlette SCOURGE, tous deux faisant partie de l'escadrille navale américaine, attendaient les premières lueurs du jour pour renouer le contact avec l'escadrille anglo-canadienne à 10 kilomètres (6 milles) au large du port Dalhousie sur le lac Ontario. Vers 14 heures un grain se leva sur le lac et prit les deux navires par le travers. Ils chavirèrent et furent envoyés par le fond à 50 brasses (300 pieds) sous les eaux, engloutissant 53 membres de l'équipage. Il n'y eut que 19 survivants. Ce fut la plus grande perte en vies humaines en un seul incident sur les Grands Lacs durant la guerre de 1812.

Le HAMILTON était l'ancienne goëlette marchande DIANA construite à Oswego dans l'Etat de New York, et le SCOURGE l'ancienne goëlette marchande canadienne LORD NELSON construite à Niagara. Les deux goëlettes sont donc deux navires uniques en leur genre datant des premiers jours de la colonisation et provenant de la région entourant le lac Ontario, à l'époque où l'eau était encore la meilleure voie de communication.

Comme ces deux navires sont intacts et ont été parfaitement préservés à des températures glaciales et en pleine obscurité, ils constituent des trésors archéologiques d'intérêt international. Découverts en 1973, les deux vaisseaux appartiennent à la Ville de Hamilton où une étude des possibilités de les renflouer et exposer est à mi-chemin.

ASPECTS du patrimoine

Aspects du patrimoine est publié trois fois par année par la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien dans le but d'informer le public sur les activités de la Fondation et de faciliter la communication et la collaboration entre tous ceux qui s'intéressent à la préservation du patrimoine en Ontario. Les demandes de renseignements et les textes doivent être adressés à :

Wendy Lewis, rédacteur en chef
Aspects du patrimoine
77, rue Bloor ouest, 2^e étage
Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2R9
Téléphone (416) 965-5727
ISSN 0838-3464

Organisme à but non lucratif relevant du ministère de la Culture et des Communications de l'Ontario, la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien a pour mandat de préserver, de protéger et de promouvoir le patrimoine archéologique, architectural, historique, culturel et naturel de l'Ontario pour le plaisir et à l'avantage des générations actuelles et futures de Canadiens. La Fondation est dirigée par un conseil formé de citoyens représentant toutes les régions de la province.

Conseil d'administration:

Richard M. Alway (président),
Gay Evans (vice-présidente), Harry B. Barrett, Georges Bélanger, Cicely Mary Blackstock, Robert S. Bothwell, Heather R. Broadbent, Dr G.W. Crawford, John B. Cronyn, Carol Currie, Mike Filey, Lorraine Hubbard, Dean M. Jacobs, Joan Johnston, Joan Little, Robert M. MacIntosh, Robert H. McNairn, Josephine Meeker, Dr J.E. Molto, J.H. Moore, Louise E. Pepin, Bradley J. Robitaille, Dr Marie Sanderson, Norbert Schuller, Douglas P. Thomas, Christopher Tossell, Colin D. Watson, Anna M. Young.



La Fondation
du patrimoine
ontarien

Un organisme du ministère de la Culture
et des Communications de l'Ontario

Une exploration archéologique ne peut avoir lieu si le responsable du projet n'a pas obtenu une licence du ministre de la Culture et des Communications. La Loi sur les biens culturels de l'Ontario exige qu'avant d'accorder ou de renouveler, de refuser d'accorder ou de renouveler, de suspendre ou de révoquer une licence, le ministre est tenu de demander au Comité d'archéologie de la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien de lui faire des recommandations.

"Une licence est parfois considérée comme quelque chose qu'un comité a recommandé mais que l'on laisse traîner dans une arrière-salle" dit le Dr Robert Bothwell, président du Comité d'archéologie. "Mais le fait est que notre comité prend le système des licences très au sérieux et qu'il lit attentivement chaque demande et chaque rapport qui lui est présenté." Le Comité estime que son rôle l'oblige d'assurer à la population de l'Ontario que l'intégrité archéologique du site soit préservée à tous les égards durant chaque exploration.

Le système des licences a été récemment mis à l'épreuve à la suite d'une demande d'effectuer des recherches comprenant des travaux sur place au site des épaves du Hamilton et du Scourge. En 1973 on y avait découvert les épaves de ces deux navires de guerre américains coulés durant la guerre de 1812. La Ville de Hamilton avait demandé que l'on étudie la possibilité de les renflouer pour en faire une curiosité touristique se rapportant au patrimoine.

"Cette question souleva pas mal de remous dans la sensibilité locale" expliqua le Dr Bothwell.

Grâce aux eaux froides et profondes du lac Ontario, les navires avaient été préservés dans un état presque parfait. Toutefois une expédition sous-marine du début des années 1980 causa des dommages irréparables, ce qui ne manqua pas de soulever des inquiétudes pour les travaux archéologiques qui venaient d'être proposés.

Le Dr Ballard du Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute et de la Jason Foundation for Education, expert renommé dans le monde entier, fut choisi par la Ville de Hamilton pour diriger l'expédition. Le Dr Margaret Rule, archéologue de premier plan spécialisée dans les fouilles sous les eaux, fut choisie comme archéologue du projet. Ce fut elle qui se chargea de demander la licence.

"Le groupe intéressé préconisait la prudence et la Ville de Hamilton l'aventure. Le rôle de trouver une solution médiane incombait à la Fondation" dit le Dr Bothwell.

Tenant compte de l'importance internationale du site où gisaient le Hamilton et le Scourge et du besoin de la Ville de Hamilton de trouver une solution rapide, la Fondation organisa une réunion qui dura la journée entière du samedi 31 mars. Les experts en faveur de l'expédition et ceux qui étaient contre firent leurs recommandations. Après une journée de délibérations, la Fondation recommanda d'accorder une licence au Dr Rule.

La licence stipulait les conditions et les directives à observer pour protéger le site. En même temps elle était une rare occasion d'envergure internationale pour promouvoir la science et le patrimoine archéologique gisant sous les eaux. La licence prévoyait que durant tous les travaux, le Dr Rule devait être présente sur les lieux à tout moment et qu'elle avait pleine autorité pour toutes les décisions concernant les travaux d'exploration.

Quand les travaux prirent fin le 12 mai 1990, les bateaux avaient retrouvé leur état impeccable d'avant le début du projet. Les données recueillies lors de l'expédition font actuellement l'objet d'analyses.

"Le Dr Rule a effectué un travail superbe" dit le Dr Bothwell. "A la Fondation nous avons appris beaucoup sur la technologie appliquée à ce genre d'expédition et sur les bateaux proprement dits."

Peter Englebert, le spécialiste canadien de l'exploration sous les eaux qui avait été nommé par le ministre comme son observateur, et Phill Wright, archéologue adjoint au Projet exercèrent également un rôle important dans le succès de l'entreprise.

Le Dr Bothwell estime que l'exemple du Hamilton et du Scourge "est un cas dans lequel la population de l'Ontario a pleinement le droit de s'attendre à ce que la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien obtienne que dans toute la mesure du possible aucun dommage ne soit occasionné à une portion publique très importante de son patrimoine." Si la Fondation a atteint son but, elle le doit aux excellents efforts d'un conseil et d'un personnel dévoués et à un système de licences efficace.

En bref

Des élèves découvrent des vestiges datant de plus d'un siècle à la Maison Barnum

Lors de fouilles archéologiques à Grafton au cours du mois de mai à la Maison Barnum qui appartient à la Fondation, plus de 300 élèves d'école ont découvert des fragments de bouteilles de verre, de céramiques, de briques et d'ossements d'animaux que l'on estime remonter à plus de cent ans. Les fouilles étaient surveillées par la coordonnatrice des travaux archéologiques et des assistants de la Fondation.

L'objectif principal était de découvrir le bûcher de 1870 à l'arrière de la maison et des traces de l'incendie qui détruisit la première maison construite sur les mêmes lieux en 1814. "Nous ratissons le site pour découvrir des traces des structures précédentes avant l'addition d'autres constructions" nous dit Dena Doroszenko, coordonnatrice des travaux archéologiques.

La communauté avait été invitée à participer aux fouilles durant deux dimanches du mois de mai, mais les travaux durent être arrêtés à cause de la pluie.

La Maison Barnum (construit en 1819-20) est un des plus beaux spécimens de l'architecture Néo-classique loyaliste du Canada. La Fondation l'a fait récemment restaurer pour en faire un musée et un centre de ressources du patrimoine. Elle sera gérée en association avec le comté de Northumberland après son inauguration en mai 1991.

Le comité consultatif pour la conservation de l'architecture de Windsor institue de nouveaux Prix du patrimoine

Continuant ses travaux pour identifier, faire connaître et protéger le patrimoine architectural, le Windsor Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee ou WACAC (comité consultatif pour la conservation de l'architecture de Windsor) a inauguré dernièrement un nouveau programme de Prix du patrimoine.

Le Comité a adressé des "Félicitations" aux propriétaires de Windsor ayant fait



Dans le cadre de leur programme d'études, des élèves d'écoles de la région de Grafton participent à des excavations archéologiques réalisées à Barnum House et menées par la Fondation et le comté de Northumberland. (Photo : Dena Doroszenko, FPO)

des travaux de rénovation à des constructions anciennes sans en détruire le caractère original. "Cette initiative d'éducation et de relations publiques a été bien accueillie" nous apprend Evelyn G. McLean, membre du WACAC.

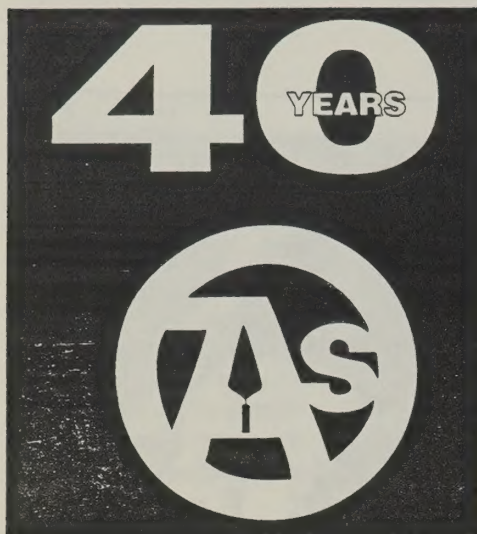
Des "Citations" sont octroyées aux propriétaires d'édifices classés en bon ordre dans l'inventaire des sites du patrimoine architectural de Windsor mais n'ayant pas encore fait l'objet de recherches complètes. "Ceci ouvre la porte à d'autres discussions avec des propriétaires au sujet de la désignation historique de leur bien." dit Evelyn.

Le WACAC existe depuis 1975. Une croissance sporadique a modifié de nombreux sites résidentiels et commerciaux des plus anciens de Windsor, mais nombreux sont les édifices possédant une valeur historique, particulièrement dans les anciennes municipalités de Walkerville et Sandwich (qui font maintenant partie de Windsor) qui sont demeurés dans leur contexte ancien. "Le vénérable hôtel particulier de Duff Baby (construit en 1798), le site François Baby (construit en 1812), l'ancienne Cour du comté d'Essex (construite en 1855) devenue le Mackenzie Hall, le manoir Willistead (construit en

1906) et l'église de l'Assomption (construite en 1846) pour n'en citer que quelques-uns" dit Evelyn "figurent parmi les édifices dont pourront bénéficier les générations actuelles et futures".

Il a fallu attendre jusqu'en 1989 pour que le WACAC et le service de la Planification de la Ville assemblent un catalogue complet des constructions susceptibles d'avoir droit à la désignation. Etant donné qu'un catalogue plus réaliste nécessiterait des examens supplémentaires dans plus de 400 sites, le WACAC constitua un sous-comité chargé de l'Inventaire. Comme nous l'apprend Evelyn "Les travaux de ce sous-comité ont ramené la liste à environ 100 sites, et plusieurs bénévoles entreprennent actuellement des travaux de recherche dans ces sites avec l'aide d'un nouveau planificateur du Patrimoine."

Entretemps les nouveaux Prix du patrimoine serviront à éveiller l'attention du public, et le programme s'annonce comme un succès. Pour de plus amples renseignements sur les Prix du patrimoine du WACAC, veuillez téléphoner au (519) 255-6897.



L'Ontario Archaeological Society célèbre son quarantième anniversaire

Depuis ses humbles débuts en 1950, The Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS) est passée de 32 "membres à charte" à plus de 800 membres à l'échelle internationale: sept provinces en dehors de l'Ontario, un Territoire et sept autres pays, avec sept chapitres régionaux.

Lors du prochain symposium annuel qui se tiendra du 26 au 28 octobre, le professeur émérite Helen Devereux de l'Université laurienne, la Ridley Speaker du banquet, évoquera les 39 années durant lesquelles elle a été membre. Au séminaire du dimanche intitulé "Directions futures" la Société reverra son passé et, avec la participation des membres, dressera ses plans pour les dix prochaines années.

Pour sa quarantième année, la Société envisage de faire paraître un nombre exceptionnel de publications:

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY No. 50
Connue comme étant la revue la plus souvent citée dans son genre dans le nord-est de l'Amérique du Nord, *Ontario Archaeology* représente et octroie des bourses à mesure que la science de l'archéologie se développe dans l'Ontario et dans la région voisine des Grands Lacs.

Le cinquantième numéro contient quatre articles importants rédigés par sept érudits travaillant au niveau international. Ces articles sont: *Palaeo-Indian and Archaic Occupations at the Rideau Lakes* par Gordon W. Watson, Ottawa; *The Winter Site*

(AkHb-2): *a Late Archaic Campsite near Guelph, Ontario* par Peter G. Ramsden, de l'université McMaster; *Middle and Late Archaic Faunal and Floral Exploitation at the Weber 1 Site (20SA581)*, Michigan par Beverley A. Smith et Kathryn C. Egan; et *Child Burial from the Melville Site* par Howard Savage, Norman C. Sullivan et Charles Garrad.

MONOGRAPHS IN ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY No. 3

Publié en coopération avec la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien, *Monographs in Ontario Archaeology* est une série de manuscrits choisis parmi les rapports sur les travaux archéologiques subventionnés par la Fondation.

Le troisième numéro qui sera publié cet été sera *The Wolfe Creek Site AcHm-3; A Prehistoric Neutral Frontier Community in Southwestern Ontario* de Gary Foster. On a découvert que le village de Wolfe Creek avait été occupé conjointement par des groupes autochtones de l'Ontario et d'en dehors, et qu'il marquait la frontière entre leurs territoires.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS SERIES No. 9

Plusieurs publications spéciales ont été révisées et republiées, et une nouvelle vient d'être commandée. Le numéro 9 de cette série intitulée *The Presidents Remember — Reminiscences of Forty Years of The Ontario Archaeological Society*, donnera un aperçu rétrospectif et collectif du passé de la Société.

Arch Notes sera comme d'habitude publié six fois par an.

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur le symposium annuel de l'OAS, les publications et les adhésions, veuillez téléphoner au (416) 730-0797, ou écrire à : The Ontario Archaeological Society, 126, avenue Willowdale, Willowdale (Ontario) M2N 4Y2.

Un nouveau projet éducatif pour les propriétaires de biens locaux

par Barbara McIntosh

La Beaver Valley Heritage Society (société du patrimoine de la vallée de la Beaver) a entrepris un projet éducatif pour aider les propriétaires à protéger et à gérer rationnellement les régions naturelles et pittoresques de la vallée de la Beaver, une des plus belles régions de l'Escarpement du Niagara de l'Ontario.

L'idée de créer un programme d'auto-assistance pour les propriétaires avait été émise l'été dernier par Peter Mitchell qui possédait un bien dans la région. "Je voulais aménager ma propriété de manière à mettre en valeur ses caractéristiques naturelles, mais j'ai dû constater que je ne savais par où commencer" nous apprend Peter. "J'ai pensé que d'autres pourraient se trouver dans le même cas."

Peter rencontrera d'autres propriétaires de biens situés dans la vallée pour se renseigner sur les problèmes qui les intéressent. Les résultats de leurs discussions formeront la base d'une série d'événements et de séminaires spéciaux qui seront organisés plus tard. Peter coordonnera ses activités avec celles du ministère des Richesses naturelles et d'organismes régionaux.

Constituée en 1981, la Beaver Valley Heritage Society est un groupement sans but lucratif composé de citoyens cherchant à préserver l'environnement naturel de la vallée contre les grands projets de développement. Depuis sa fondation, la société s'est opposée à plusieurs propositions de projets qu'elle considérait comme préjudiciables à la beauté naturelle de la vallée.

En patronnant ce projet éducatif pour les propriétaires, la Société espère augmenter le nombre de ses membres et adopter un rôle qui devancerait davantage les événements.

"Au début, notre objectif consistait à inciter les propriétaires à s'intéresser davantage à la gestion rationnelle des régions naturelles et à les aider à obtenir les renseignements et l'assistance dont ils avaient besoin" dit Peter. "Nous espérons également que le programme nous aidera à faire naître un esprit de communauté dans la vallée de la Beaver. Nous voulons quelque chose auquel tout le monde pourrait prendre part, aussi bien ceux qui habitent la vallée depuis longue date que les nouveaux-venus et les résidents saisonniers."

Le programme bénéficie d'une subvention de la Fondation versée par le Fonds en fiducie pour l'Escarpement du Niagara. La Fondation verse des sommes à des organismes sans but lucratif pour des projets cherchant à inciter le public à participer et à s'intéresser davantage aux caractéristiques naturelles et culturelles particulières de l'Escarpement du Niagara.

Un dîner au profit de la zone de protection de la nature de Crawford Lake rapporte 20 000 \$

par Barbara McIntosh

La Halton Region Conservation Authority ou HRCA (Office de protection de la nature de la région de Halton) a organisé son premier dîner de collecte de fonds le 9 mai 1990. Le succès été remarquable car le dîner a rapporté plus de 20 000 \$ pour la zone de protection de la nature de Crawford Lake près de Milton.

Deux cent quarante-sept amis de la nature avaient payé 40 \$ chacun pour le dîner et la possibilité de participer à des tombolas et une vente aux enchères. Le dîner avait reçu l'aide de la Halton Region Conservation Foundation (fondation pour la préservation de la région de Halton), organisme bénévole sans but lucratif soutenant les activités de la HRCA.

Le président de l'Office de protection de la nature Brock Harris confirma que le revenu de la soirée compléterait officiellement la campagne de 700 000 \$ pour l'aménagement du site du village indien préhistorique et le Centre d'interprétation du parc de Crawford Lake.

Le parc attire plus de 100 000 visiteurs par an et fait partie du groupe de plus de 100 parcs publics situés le long de l'Escarpe du Niagara de l'Ontario.

La Fondation du patrimoine ontarien avait, par l'intermédiaire de son programme de Subventions pour les collectes de fonds, octroyé une subvention de 2 000 \$ à la HRCA pour l'aider à payer les frais d'organisation du dîner. Ces subventions ont pour objectif d'encourager les collectes de fonds auprès du secteur privé et des grandes entreprises afin d'aider les initiatives en matière de protection et d'administration de terres du patrimoine naturel, et les projets d'éducation du public concernant l'Escarpe du Niagara.

Nouvelles publications

Legacy: The Natural History of Ontario

Parrainé par la Federation of Ontario Naturalists et la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien, ce beau livre de grand format décrit le panorama de l'histoire naturelle unique en son genre de l'Ontario. Il a été

rédigé par 41 des écrivains scientifiques les plus renommés du Canada. L'ouvrage contient un choix de plus de 230 photographies entièrement en couleurs prises par des photographes de toute la province spécialisés dans la nature, plus de 80 cartes géographiques et plus de 95 dessins et illustrations originaux.

Cette oeuvre fera date. Tout naturaliste, sportif, propriétaire de chalet et simplement tous ceux qui s'intéressent à la préservation de l'habitat unique de l'Ontario doivent en posséder un exemplaire auquel ils pourront se reporter régulièrement comme une précieuse source d'informations faisant autorité. *Legacy* doit être un élément essentiel de votre bibliothèque.

Chaque livre coûte 75,00 \$, plus 1,75 \$ pour les frais d'expédition et de manutention. Pour passer votre commande, veuillez envoyer un chèque ou un mandat payable à McLelland & Stewart au 380, Esna Park Drive, Markham (Ontario) L3R 1H5. Cartes Visa et American Express acceptées. Veuillez prévoir un délai de 4 à 6 semaines pour la livraison.

Discover Our Marine Heritage Calendar

Produit par Save Ontario Shipwrecks (SOS) pour célébrer son 10e anniversaire, ce calendrier commémoratif pour 1991 est consacré au patrimoine sous les eaux, et doit faire partie de la bibliothèque de tous ceux qui s'intéressent aux épaves, à l'histoire de la marine et à la préservation du patrimoine ontarien recouvert par les eaux.

Le calendrier est illustré de photographies en noir et blanc et en couleurs et de dessins. Il décrit d'intéressants faits historiques sur plusieurs centaines d'incidents concernant des naufrages et le patrimoine enfoui sous les eaux. Pratiquement chaque jour de l'année mentionne un événement significatif du passé de notre patrimoine gisant dans nos lacs : dates de lancement de navire, d'accidents et de naufrages, importants événements, désastres et de nombreux autres faits.

Le calendrier coûte 11,95 \$ plus 2,50 \$ pour la taxe et les frais d'expédition et de manutention. Pour commander votre exemplaire, veuillez envoyer un chèque ou un mandat payable à Save Ontario

Shipwrecks, 6065, Forestglen Crescent, Orleans (Ontario) K1C 5N6. Cartes Visa et Master Card acceptées. Les commandes en gros au prix de 10,00 \$ (prix de vente au détail suggéré 15,00 \$) plus frais d'expédition et de manutention seront expédiées accompagnées d'une facture.

Omission et rectification

Dans l'article intitulé "La droguerie du Niagara" publié dans le numéro d'hiver 1990 de "Aspects du patrimoine", nous avons complètement omis de parler du rôle de la Fondation de Niagara dans l'acquisition et la restauration de la Droguerie.

Le nom du second propriétaire de la Droguerie, Henry Paffard, avait également été mal orthographié.

La rédaction présente ses excuses pour tous les désagréments que ces erreurs peuvent avoir causées.

Ce fauteuil porte votre nom!

Nous réservons un fauteuil spécialement pour vous! Chaque fois que le rideau se lèvera pour un spectacle dans une des Salles nouvellement restaurées Elgin et Winter Garden, vous pouvez être présent d'une manière très particulière. Un fauteuil du théâtre historique doté en votre nom peut devenir un élément permanent de ce célèbre théâtre situé dans le centre-ville de Toronto.

Seules dans leur genre dans le monde entier, les Salles superposées Elgin et Winter Garden sont des exemples frappants de l'histoire du théâtre au Canada. La restauration de ces deux salles qui forment un site important et rare a permis de les préserver et de leur donner un rôle vital dans le processus qui fera de Toronto un centre international du théâtre.

Vous ne trouverez pas de meilleure manière de rendre honneur à votre famille, des amis spéciaux, un conjoint ou des parents, ou à la mémoire d'une personne chère. Notre programme de dotation de fauteuil est simple par son élégance. Vous avez trois niveaux de soutien différents et vous pouvez doter un fauteuil de la salle de votre choix, soit la Salle Winter Garden avec son extravagance florale, soit la Salle

Elgin avec l'élégance rutilante de ses dures.

Pour une donation de 2 500 \$ vous avez droite a :

- Avoir votre nom gravé à perpétuité sur une plaque dans le hall de ce Site historique national.
- Un fauteuil situé au meilleur endroit dans les premières rangées de la mezzanine dans une des deux salles. Une plaque en cuivre gravée restera fixée en permanence à l'accoudoir de votre siège.
- Aux meilleures places du théâtre! Pendant un an vous aurez le privilège de réserver à l'avance les meilleurs fauteuils pour tous les spectacles donnés dans les deux salles.
- Un reçu aux fins de l'impôt sur le revenu qui vous sera remis par la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien.
- Une visite privée dans les coulisses des deux salles.

Pour une donation de 1000 \$ vous avez droite a :

- Une affiche commémorative mentionnant votre nom et l'emplacement de votre fauteuil.
- Un fauteuil d'orchestre à un emplacement de premier ordre dans la salle de votre choix, avec une plaque de cuivre gravée qui restera fixée en permanence sur l'accoudoir.
- Un reçu aux fins de l'impôt sur le revenu qui vous sera remis par la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien.

- Une visite privée dans les coulisses des deux salles.
 - Une affiche commémorative mentionnant votre nom et l'emplacement de votre fauteuil.
- Pour une donation de 750 \$ vous avez droite a :*
- Au meilleur fauteuil disponible à l'arrière de l'orchestre de la salle de votre choix, avec une plaque en cuivre gravée qui restera fixée en permanence à l'accoudoir.
 - Un reçu aux fins de l'impôt sur le revenu qui vous sera remis par la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien.
 - Une visite privée dans les coulisses des deux salles.
 - Une affiche commémorative du théâtre de votre choix.

Devenez un élément d'une des plus belles parties de l'héritage culturel du Canada. Faites une dotation pour un fauteuil spécial dès aujourd'hui!

Paiement par American Express, Visa, MasterCard ou chèque personnel. Veuillez contacter: Angie Batt, agent à la Collecte des fonds, Fondation du patrimoine ontarien, 77 ouest, rue Bloor, 2^e étage, Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2K9, (416) 965-5727.

Le Centre des Salles Elgin et Winter Garden appartient à la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien, organisme sans but lucratif du ministère de la Culture et des Communications de l'Ontario. Les noms des personnes faisant une dotation pour un fauteuil seront mentionnés dans le bulletin "Aspects du patrimoine". La Fondation leur enverra ce bulletin régulièrement.

Visitez les Salles Elgin et Winter Garden

Les jeudi à 17 h 00 et les samedi à 11 h 00 vous pourrez visiter les Salles Elgin et Winter Garden du seul théâtre à étages superposés au monde à être opérationnel.

Les frais d'admission sont de 2,50 \$ pour les adultes, de 1,50 \$ pour les personnes du troisième âge et les étudiants, et de 5,00 \$ pour les familles (2 adultes et 2 enfants).

Vous pouvez acheter vos billets au bureau de location en forme de cage d'oiseau d'American Express en face du théâtre (189, rue Yonge) une demi-heure avant le commencement de la visite.

Si vous désirez des renseignements ou réserver des billets pour une visite en groupe de 20 personnes ou plus, veuillez téléphoner au 963-3561.

Activités prochaines concernant le patrimoine

LE MUSEE DE LA MAISON GIBSON

Samedi 6 octobre au lundi 8 octobre
"Le temps de la cueillette"

Les visiteurs participeront à la Fête de la Cueillette. Les familles pourront visiter les jardins potagers et goûter les produits saisonniers. 12 h 00 à 16 h 00.

La Maison Gibson située au 5172 rue Yonge à North York est l'ancienne maison restaurée de 1850 ayant appartenu à David Gibson, homme politique local et géomètre-arpenteur. (416) 225-0146

FERME JOHN R. PARK ET ZONE DE PROTECTION DE LA NATURE

Dimanche 30 septembre
Festival des moissons

Pressurage de cidre, promenades en charrette à cheval, préparation de saucisses, musique et amusements. 10 h 00 à 16 h 00.

La ferme John R. Park située au no 50, Essex County Road, à l'est de Colchester sur les rives du lac Érié, est une maison de 1840 restaurée et une ferme-musée du comté d'Essex. (519) 738-2029

MUSEE REGIONAL POUR ENFANTS DE LONDON

Les "Merveilleuses fins de semaine" de septembre et d'octobre

Chaque fin de semaine sera consacrée à l'artisanat et à la cuisson et aura un thème différent. A 13 h 00, 14 h 00 et 15 h 00:

22 et 23 septembre

"Explorez la science du corps humain"

29 et 30 septembre

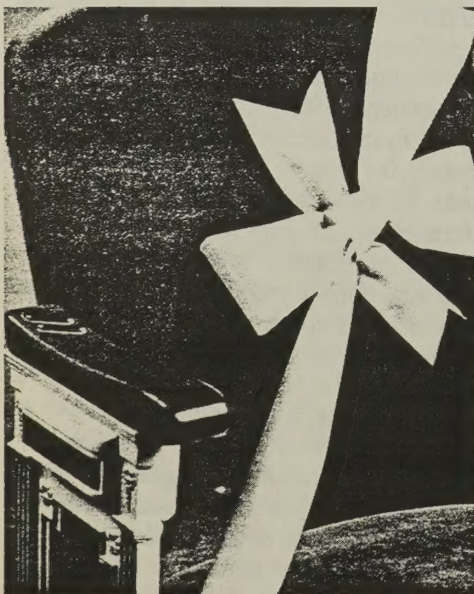
"Célébrons la Fête universelle des enfants" (Premier lundi d'octobre)

6, 7 et 8 octobre

"Le progrès du pèlerin"

12 et 13 octobre

"Qu'est Dia De La Raza?"



(Photo : Studios BDS)

20 et 21 octobre
"Dino News"

27 et 28 octobre
"Soirée d'Halloween"

Le Musée régional pour enfants de London est situé au 21, Wharncliffe Road South à London. (519) 434-5726

MUSEE ROYAL DE L'ONTARIO
septembre et octobre

Expositions dans le bâtiment principal du musée au no 100, Queen's Park:

En cours maintenant jusqu'au 23 septembre
"San Francisco Psychedelic: Posters of the Sixties"

En cours maintenant jusqu'au 30 septembre 1990
"Glenn Gould 1988"

15 septembre au 2 décembre
"Lichens: Fine Details of the Natural Landscape"

En cours jusqu'au 6 janvier 1991
"Canadian Pacific Posters 1883-1963"
(Cette exposition aura lieu dans l'EDIFICE SIGMUND SAMUEL, situé au 14, Queen's Park, au sud du Musée royal de l'Ontario)

En cours jusqu'au 31 mars 1991
"Chinese Treasures of the ROM, 4 000 B.C. - A.D. 907"

Octobre 1990 à mai 1991
"The Ostry Collection"

L'exposition suivante aura lieu au MUSEE GEORGE R. GARDINER DE L'ART DE LA CERAMIQUE, situé au 111, Queen's Park, de l'autre côté de la rue en face du Musée royal de l'Ontario:

11 septembre 1990 au 6 janvier 1991
"Impact of the Bauhaus: Ceramics of the Weimar Republic"

Les spectacles vedettes suivants ont lieu au PLANETARIUM McLAUGHLIN situé au 100, Queen's Park, au sud du Musée royal de l'Ontario:

En cours jusqu'au 9 décembre
"Charlie's Farquharson's Universe"

28 septembre 1990 au 2 septembre 1991
"Stories from the Night Sky"

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur ces événements du Musée royal de l'Ontario veuillez téléphoner au (416) 586-5549 ou au (416) 586-5551.

TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD
septembre et octobre

Ouvert toute l'année
Le S.S. Ned Hanlan, le dernier remorqueur à vapeur de Toronto
MARINE MUSEUM OF UPPER CANADA
Montez à bord pour visiter le dernier remorqueur à vapeur de Toronto, le S.S. Ned Hanlan. Construit en 1932, ce vénérable bateau fut baptisé d'après le nom de Ned Hanlan, champion du monde de la rame qui habitait aux îles de Toronto. Pendant 33 ans le remorqueur servit de brise-glace, remorqua des bateaux et transporta des passagers aux îles de Toronto. Actuellement en cale sèche à côté du Musée, le S.S. Ned Hanlan restauré offre aux visiteurs la possibilité de découvrir comment fonctionne le mécanisme d'un bateau à vapeur.

Le Marine Museum est situé aux Stanley Barracks à la Exhibition Place entre l'Automotive Building et l'Ontario Place. (416) 392-6827

En cours actuellement jusqu'au 17 octobre
La franc-maçonnerie à Toronto
LOGE COLBORNE

Cette exposition présente un bref historique des origines de la franc-maçonnerie, son introduction au Canada et à Toronto, et la participation du propriétaire et architecte John George Howard à la Loge Colborne.

La Loge Colborne est située à l'entrée sud donnant sur High Park à la sortie de The Queensway. (416) 392-6916

En cours jusqu'au mercredi 17 octobre
"Le port historique de Toronto" - Exposition d'art avec jury et vente, Episode II

MARINE MUSEUM OF UPPER CANADA
Cette exposition et vente présentera environ 40 oeuvres sur papier exécutées selon divers moyens d'expression par des artistes de la région de Toronto et consacrées au thème de l'histoire et des quais de Toronto.

Le Marine Museum est situé aux Stanley Barracks à la Exhibition Place entre l'Automotive Building et l'Ontario Place. (416) 392-6827

Dimanche 23 septembre
L'archéologie
SPADINA

Venez vous joindre à l'archéologue Dena Doroszenko qui vous fera visiter les remarquables vestiges archéologiques et

architecturaux provenant de deux familles en vue de Spadina, les Baldwin et les Austin.

La visite insistera sur les découvertes liées à la présence de la famille Baldwin à Spadina, entre autres sur l'interprétation des vestiges de leurs maisons remontant au début du XIX^e siècle et qui se trouvent dans l'édifice actuel. La visite traitera également de l'influence de la famille Austin sur la propriété depuis 1876 et sur l'histoire de Toronto. 14 h 00.

Spadina est situé au 285, chemin Spadina, à côté de Casa Loma. (416) 392-6910

Dimanches 7, 14, 21 et 28 octobre
Cours sur la cuisine du siècle dernier
HISTORIC FORT YORK

Durant quatre dimanches après-midi venez suivre des classes sur l'ancienne méthode de cuisiner dans des fours de brique à feu nu. Les aliments seront préparés selon des recettes de l'époque dans l'authentique cuisine de 1829 des Officers' Brick Barracks. Le prix qui est de 90 \$ comprend les fournitures et le matériel. Les inscriptions doivent être prises à l'avance.

L'Historic Fort York est situé dans le chemin Garrison, à la sortie de la rue Fleet (entre la rue Bathurst et l'avenue Strachan). (416) 392-6907

Dimanche 14 octobre
L'imprimerie au XIX^e siècle
MAISON MACKENZIE

Les visiteurs auront une occasion unique en son genre d'apprendre ce qu'était l'imprimerie à Toronto au milieu du XIX^e siècle, et son rôle dans l'Histoire de l'Ontario. Le programme comprend une conférence. Les visiteurs pourront voir l'atelier restauré et imprimer un souvenir avec une presse en blanc Washington 1845. 13 h 00 et 15 h 00.

La Maison Mackenzie est située au no 82, rue Bond, deux rues à l'est du Centre Eaton. (416) 392-6915

Dimanche 21 octobre
L'art de la dentellerie et les silhouettes en papier comme passe-temps
SPADINA

L'art délicat de la dentellerie de l'Epoque victorienne et de la Belle Epoque fera l'objet d'une démonstration par une personne spécialisée dans la dentelle aux fuseaux et la dentelle au crochet. D'autres démonstrations montreront comment avec des ciseaux et de la colle on fait des

dessins et des silhouettes en papier avec filigrane et piqûres d'épingle, et comment on peut utiliser des bouts de papier décoratifs. 13 h 00 à 15 h 30.

Spadina est situé au 285, chemin Spadina, à côté de Casa Loma. (416) 392-6910

TEMPLE SHARON

Samedi 6 octobre au lundi 8 octobre
Festival annuel d'action de grâces pour la moisson

Le Festival de cette année comprendra: des visites aux édifices historiques, filage et vente par les fileuses de York, la fabrication de chaises et de cidre, autres artisans des pionniers par des interprètes costumés, le chœur du festival des enfants de Southampton (seulement le dimanche 7 octobre à 14 h 00); des rafraîchissements maison, une tombola dotée de courtpointes et une boutique vendant des cadeaux. 10 h 00 à 17 h 00.

Le Temple Sharon est situé à Sharon dans la rue Leslie, à 4 kilomètres au nord de Newmarket. (416) 478-2389

(suite de la page 4)

de principe. Durant la prochaine révision de son plan, la Région de Waterloo appliquera les recommandations sur les amendements à apporter au plan officiel. Un autre service de planification

municipal de Richmond Hill révisé en ce moment la manière d'appliquer les recommandations du plan directeur aux amendements à apporter au plan.

Le ministère des Affaires municipales a constitué dernièrement plusieurs groupes de travail interministériels. Ces groupes présenteront au Cabinet une série d'initiatives conformes à la Loi sur l'aménagement du territoire qui préciseraient plus clairement les priorités de la province dans la planification de l'utilisation des terres. Ces priorités comprenaient la préservation des richesses du patrimoine naturel et culturel qui devait être exprimée dans une future Déclaration de principe aux termes de l'Article 3 de ladite Loi. La révision publique de la Déclaration de principe proposée pour les Intérêts prioritaires de la province dans l'utilisation des terres devrait commencer en octobre.

Si vous désirez vous renseigner davantage sur la préservation des richesses archéologiques dans la planification de l'utilisation des terres, nous vous conseillons les publications suivantes:

- *Archaeological Consulting in Ontario Archaeology: Papers of the London Conference 1985*. (S'adresser au London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, 55 Centre Street, London (Ontario) N6J 1T4. Prix: 8,00 \$.)
- *Report on Heritage Conservation (Specifically Archaeology) in Municipal*

Planning. (Gratuit. S'adresser à la Section de l'élaboration des politiques, Direction du patrimoine, ministère de la Culture et des Communications, 2^e étage, 77 ouest, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2R9.)

ASPECTS

du patrimoine

Aspects du patrimoine invite les autres organismes en faveur du patrimoine à lui faire connaître leurs réalisations, préoccupations et plans d'avenir. Veuillez envoyer vos suggestions au :

Rédacteur en chef
Aspects du patrimoine
77, rue Bloor ouest
2^e étage
Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2R9

Nous encourageons la reproduction des articles paraissant dans *Aspects du patrimoine*. Veuillez mentionner :

Extrait de "*Aspects du patrimoine*", date du numéro, publié par la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien.

"ASPECTS DU PATRIMOINE" -ENQUETE AUPRES DES LECTEURS

Chères lectrices, chers lecteurs,

Que pensez-vous de notre publication "Aspects du patrimoine"? Recevez-vous les renseignements que vous désirez sur la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien ainsi que sur les personnes et les organismes intéressés? Vous pouvez nous aider à mieux communiquer en nous faisant connaître vos opinions. Veuillez remplir ce formulaire et le renvoyer pour le 26 octobre 1990 à mon attention à la Fondation du patrimoine ontarien, 77 ouest, rue Bloor, Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2R9.

Dans le prochain numéro de "Aspects du patrimoine" nous espérons vous donner les résultats de notre enquête et répondre à quelques-uns de vos désirs concernant cette publication. Merci.

Wendy Lewis (Rédactrice en chef)
Agent des Communications
La Fondation du patrimoine ontarien

1. Aimez-vous la présentation de "Aspects du patrimoine"?
___ oui ___ non ___ sans opinion
2. Que lisez-vous dans chaque numéro?
___ tout ___ une partie ___ rien du tout
3. Les articles sont-ils faciles à lire?
___ oui ___ non ___ sans opinion
4. Les articles sont-ils instructifs?
___ oui ___ non ___ sans opinion
5. Quels sujets devraient-ils être traités plus souvent dans "Aspects du patrimoine"?
(Cochez autant de sujets que vous le désirez.)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ___ Archéologie | ___ Culture de l'Ontario |
| ___ Conservation de l'architecture | ___ Histoire |
| ___ Patrimoine naturel | ___ Escarpement du Niagara |
| ___ Propriétés historiques | ___ Musées |
| ___ Archéologie du patrimoine | ___ Restauration des propriétés |
| recouvert par les eaux | ___ Inauguration de plaques |
| ___ Révision de la politique | ___ Nouvelles publications |
| ontarienne concernant | |
| le patrimoine | |
| ___ Événements futurs | |
| concernant le patrimoine | |
| ___ Autre: veuillez préciser: | |

... t.s.v.p.

6. Quels sont les sujets que nous devrions traiter moins souvent?

7. Veuillez nous dire qui vous êtes:

- ☐ Membre d'un organisme se consacrant au patrimoine
☐ Membre de la Direction du patrimoine ou de la Fondation
du patrimoine ontarien
☐ Membre du Conseil de la Fondation
☐ Bénévole
☐ Donatrice/donateur
☐ Autre - Veuillez préciser: _____

8. Espace réservé pour vos commentaires, suggestions, idées pour une histoire.

9. Avons-nous votre nom et votre adresse exacts? Si non, veuillez nous donner les renseignements demandés ci-dessous.

Veuillez écrire ce qui figure maintenant sur notre étiquette d'expédition par la poste:

Veuillez écrire ce qui devrait figurer sur l'étiquette:

10. Connaissez-vous quelqu'un qui aimerait recevoir "Aspects du patrimoine"? Si oui, veuillez donner les renseignements nécessaires ci-dessous. Nous ajouterons le nom de cette personne à notre liste d'adresses.

Nom: _____
Adresse: _____
Ville: _____ Province: _____
Code postal: _____

Merci d'avoir répondu à notre questionnaire.

Tuesday, 1990 Septem
12:00 o'clock noon
Room 233, City Hall

9e

The Hamilton Historical Board met.

There were present: Mr. D. Cuming, Chairman
Mr. S. Leslie, Vice Chairman
Alderman Wm. McCulloch
Alderman G. Copps
Mr. C. Beynon
Ms. Margaret Anderson-Herrmann
Mr. M. Aikman
Mr. K. Bennett
Mr. T. M. Bailey
Mr. D. Missett
Ms. C. Gray
Mr. J. Rollo

Absent with Regrets: Mr. B. Henley
Mr. S. Watson

Also Present: Mrs. M. Havelka, Manager of Cultural Services
Ms. K. Franceschini, Culture and Recreation Department
Mrs. L. Dale, Secretary

1. **MINUTES**

The Board was in receipt of the minutes of the meeting held 1990 August 14 and made the following amendments:

Page two - Conservation Storage Draft report - add the following statements, "the Board noted that the report did not address the Children's Museum and this will be covered in a separate study".

Page two - Dundurn Castle - Earthsong, first sentence amend to read as follows: "Mr. David Cuming then presented a verbal Chairman's Report. Mr. Cuming stated that he had attended the Earthsong Festival at Dundurn Castle. Mr. Cuming requested that staff provide a full festival report etc".

Page five - Municipal Archives - Study to be completed by 1990 February - amend to read as follows: "Ms. Carolyn Gray informed the Board that a Municipal Archives - Consultants Feasibility Study will be completed by 1990 February 01".

Minutes of the meeting held 1990 August 14 were adopted as amended.

2. **DIRECTOR OF CULTURE AND RECREATION**

2.1 **SOCIAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM GRANT**

The Board was in receipt of a report dated 1990 August 31 from the Director of Culture and Recreation with respect to the Social Services Employment Program Grant and approved the following recommendation:

That approval be given to the Children's Museum and Dundurn Castle to make application to the Ministry of Social Services for an Appointment for Employment Program Grants.

2.2 GRANTS - THE HAMILTON FOUNDATION

The Board was in receipt of a report dated 1990 August 30 from the Director of Culture and Recreation respecting Grants - The Hamilton Foundation. The Board discussed how the foundation works and methods of recognizing the Foundation. The Board suggested that the Foundation could be mentioned in a future program brochure. A discussion ensued with respect to how other organizations are recognized when donating funds or items. Following discussion the Board requested a complete report on funding resources. The Board suggested that the report should include a list of grants received over the past few years, procedures for recognizing grants and the feasibility of including recognition in the City program guide. After discussion the Committee approved the following recommendation:

- (a) That approval be given to the Children's Museum to apply to the Hamilton Foundation for a Grant of up to \$3 000 for equipment to upgrade public displays and promotion materials.
- (b) That approval be given to Dundurn Castle to apply to the Hamilton Foundation for a grant of up to \$3 000.

2.3 RELOCATION OF TREES FROM DUNDURN CASTLE

The Board was in receipt of an added report dated 1990 September 11 from the Director of Culture and Recreation with respect to the relocation of Trees from Dundurn Castle. Mrs. Havelka advised the Board that these evergreen trees which had previously been discussed by the Board require preliminary work if they are to be relocated in 1991. The Board discussed the landscape feasibility study with respect to the removal of these trees. The Board expressed concern that the Parks Department continue to liaise with the Manager of Cultural Services to ensure that any future park development in the area of Dundurn Castle is in keeping with the Landscape Feasibility Study and the future plans for Dundurn Castle. After considerable discussion the Committee approved the following recommendation:

- (a) That approval be given to relocate approximately 7 evergreen trees from the front lawn of Dundurn Castle (York Boulevard side) to a suitable site.
- (b) That a request be made to the Parks Department to continue to consult with the Manager of Cultural Services as plans develop for Dundurn Park.

3. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

3.1 PAVILION - DUNDURN PARK

The Chairman discussed with the Committee an editorial which had been in the Spectator commenting on the Pavilion at Dundurn Park. Mrs. Havelka advised the Board that Mr. Sugden, has requested a report from Mr. Vyce and Mr. Pavelka with regard to this matter. The Board discussed the ultimate use of the Pavilion and Dundurn Park. The Board discussed the Landscape Feasibility Study in relation to the Pavilion. Mrs. Havelka advised that staff are reviewing the impact of Festivals on Dundurn Castle and the Park and would be preparing a report for the Parks and Recreation Committee's consideration. The Board generally agreed that it does not support the use of Dundurn for Festivals and requested that the Manager of Cultural Services provide an update at the next meeting as to the Status of the Festival Report.

3.2 BOARD VACANCY

The Chairman advised the Board that four applications had been received and they would be going to the Parks and Recreation Committee at their next meeting. Alderman McCulloch advised the Board that in all likelihood the Chairman of the Parks and Recreation Committee, Alderman Copps and Alderman McCulloch will interview these candidates.

3.3 HAROLD ROAD RACE MARKERS

The Chairman distributed a copy of a letter dated 1990 September 07 to the Historical Board from Dennis Carson, Executive Assistant to the Mayor with respect to Harold Road Race Markers. The Board agreed that this matter should be dealt with by the new Plaquing Sub-Committee and referred the letter to the Plaquing Sub-Committee and asked him to report back to the Hamilton Historical Board with respect to this matter. The Plaquing Sub-Committee requested that a meeting be convened as soon as possible.

3.4 SALUTE TO MUSEUMS

The Chairman requested that a letter be sent to the Sheraton Hotel thanking them for their salute and recognition with respect to the City's Historical Sites during the month of August.

4. SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS**4.1 LACAC (no copy)****4.2 STRATHCONA FIRE HALL**

Mr. Aikman Advised the Committee that the Greek Community are in the process of getting comments from Architects and the whole matter is still under review. Further, it is his understanding that some of the Architects are considering utilizing the existing Fire Hall and as a result there may be a bit more support for keeping the site. Further that he hoped to have more information within the next two to three weeks.

4.3 STATUS REPORTS

Mrs. Havelka, Manager of Cultural Services provided for the Committee the monthly Museum Reports. Mrs. Havelka updated the Committee on her recent attendance at the Museum Conference in Washington and that the key theme was Cultural diversity. Mrs. Havelka indicated that the Parks Department in conjunction with Cultural Services have been looking at the possibility of upgrading Dundurn Park. One possibility is to change the walkway surface from Dundurn to the Military Museum. Another alternative is to have an emergency vehicle entrance to the Military Museum off York Boulevard to assist with emergencies as well as deliveries. The Board discussed the future use of the Military Museum and funding priorities. Further the Board discussed the emergency entrance with respect to terms of a Historical as well as visual impact. The Board agreed to **TABLE** this matter and requested a report for their next meeting addressing the concerns that had been raised with respect to the need for emergency entrance at the Military to include both of Historical and visual impact.

5. INFORMATION REPORTS**5.1 1990 COMMUNITY MUSEUM OPERATING GRANTS**

Concern was expressed that the Steam Museum receives much lower funding grants. The Board agreed that this should be pointed out to the Minister by way of a letter from the Mayor. Following discussion the Board requested that a report be prepared recommending the need for the Ministry of Cultural and Communications to reassess their funding base and subsequent grants to the Hamilton Museum of Steam and Technology. Further, the Board indicated that following City approval that these concerns be expressed by the Mayor to the Minister of Cultural and Communications.

5.2 CONFERENCE REPORT - ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY MUSEUMS OF CANADA

The Board received for their information a Conference Report Organization of Military Museums of Canada.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG - DUNDURN CASTLE

The Board received for their information a report respecting this matter and requested that a letter be sent to the Cemetery Division from the Board thanking them for all their assistance with respect to this matter. Further, the Board agreed to have a presentation at one of their future as to the findings of the Archaeological Dig.

5.4 INFORMATION UPDATED AND MUSEUM - MONTHLY REPORTS

The Board received for their information the above reports.

5.5 JOINT PLAQUING SUB-COMMITTEE - CITY COUNCIL APPROVAL

The Board received for their information the above noted approval.

5.6 TASK FORCE ON MILITARY HISTORY

A copy of an information report regarding the Task Force on Military History was distributed to the Board for their Information. Mrs. Havelka provided the Board with additional information on this matter and suggested that anyone who wished to comment on this should contact her by 1990 September 14. The Board requested that Mrs. Havelka follow-up as to how the public is being notified and if necessary the Board should consider putting out a press release with respect to this matter. Alderman McCulloch requested that Mrs. Havelka keep him advised.

5.7 RUNNING HALL OF FAME

A copy of a letter was distributed to the Committee from Mr. Lawrence Hewick, Chairman, Board of Directors, Running Hall of Fame requesting the return of the items that had been collected on his behalf. The Board requested that a letter be forwarded back to Mr. Hewick supporting him in his endeavours and returning the items that were collected on his behalf. With respect to the other running related items belonging to the Board, the Board suggested that this matter might be discussed and given future consideration once a permanent establishment has been arranged.

5.8 FEASIBILITY OF PREPARING AN ANNUAL REPORT

The Board discussed the feasibility of preparing an annual report and Mrs. Havelka indicated that she would report back at the next meeting.

6. STORAGE REPORTS

A copy of Various Storage Reports had been distributed to the Board. The Board requested that this matter be tabled in order to review the information in further detail.

7. OTHER BUSINESS

Mr. Colwyn Beynon advised the Board that on Saturday, 1990 September 08 the James Armoury was officially renamed the Lieutenant Colonel John Weer Armoury.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

TAKEN AS READ AND APPROVED,

Lynn Dale,
Secretary

MR. DAVID CUMING, CHAIRMAN
HAMILTON HISTORICAL BOARD

1. **GENERALITY OF THE PROBLEM**

The first aspect of the problem is the fact that the problem is not a simple one. It is a complex one, and it is one that has been studied for many years. The second aspect of the problem is the fact that the problem is not a simple one. It is a complex one, and it is one that has been studied for many years. The third aspect of the problem is the fact that the problem is not a simple one. It is a complex one, and it is one that has been studied for many years.

There have been many attempts to solve this problem, but none have been successful. The problem is a complex one, and it is one that has been studied for many years. The fourth aspect of the problem is the fact that the problem is not a simple one. It is a complex one, and it is one that has been studied for many years.

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46

-1/4 hours in length (except
Larger groups should
inc.

OUR

to limited space, the group
students (plus supervisors).

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

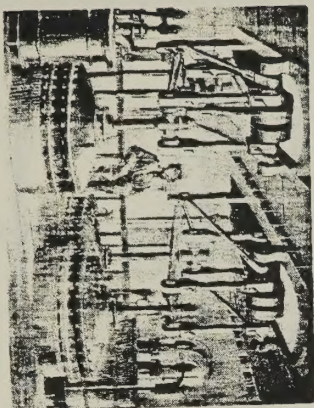
With sufficient preparation time, programmes
geared to your groups' specific needs can be
provided. Staff are happy to work with you to
create a valuable museum learning experience.

OTHER FACILITIES

The museum has bus parking, washrooms, lunch
and picnic areas. There are no food services
available.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

We recommend using these programmes
in conjunction with a visit to Whitehern
(522-5664), Dundurn Castle (522-5313),
The Hamilton Military Museum (523-5681) or
The Children's Museum (549-9285).



HOW TO BOOK

Education programmes must be booked in
advance by telephoning the museum at
(416) 549-5225. The museum is open for visits
during school hours throughout the year.

FEES

The museum requires a small programming charge:

Grades K-6	\$1.00/student
Grades 7-OAC	\$1.25/student
College and University	\$1.25/student

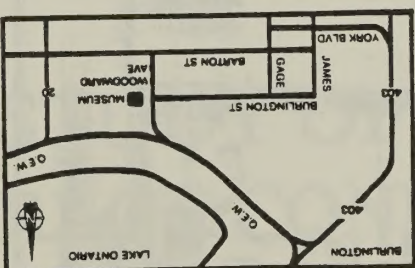
A discount of .25¢ per student is given for
groups over 25 students.

Teachers, supervisors and drivers are admitted
free of charge.

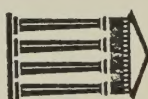
* PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

CANCELLATION

72 hours notice is required for cancellations or
changes to the booked time. Schools cancelling
with less notice will be invoiced for the programme.



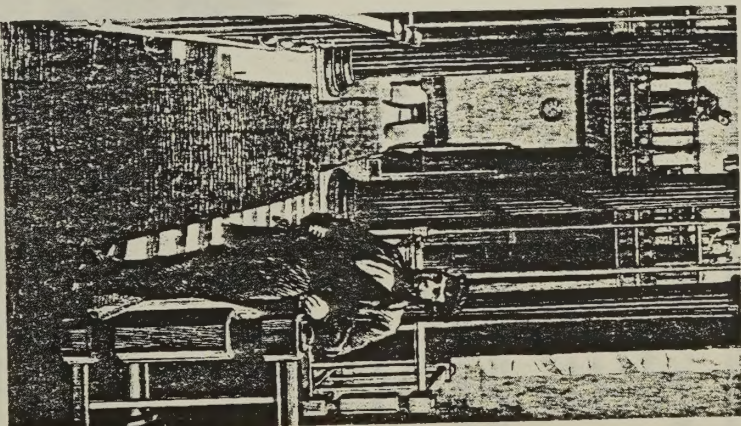
July 1990



Museums of the City of Hamilton

Education Programmes

Of The Hamilton Museum of Steam and Technology



Corporation of the City of Hamilton
Department of Culture and Recreation

THE HAMILTON MUSEUM OF STEAM AND TECHNOLOGY

The Hamilton Museum of Steam and
Technology houses the only mid-19th century
waterworks pumping engines on original
foundations in North America.

The museum is uniquely suited to: portray the
lifestyle of the 1850s worker; discuss the urban
issues of the 1850s and today; and demonstrate
the principles of simple machines and energy.

HAMILTON IN 1859

Disease and destructive fires were a fact of life in
Hamilton in the 1850s - a city of 20,000 with 5
public wells for the population, and no sewage or
water system. In the event of fire, citizens relied
on hand pumps. In an epidemic, there was
nothing they could do.

Hamilton was also vying with Toronto to attract
new business and investment. The competition
between cities for railways is well-known. Less
known was the equally determined attempts to
provide public works to attract new companies
and immigrants.

In response, the city built a waterworks. The
station contains two 70 ton, 45 foot high steam
engines. The engines drove pumps which forced
water from Lake Ontario to a reservoir above the
city. The waterworks provided up to 5 million
gallons of water per day from 1859 to 1938. The
station virtually eliminated cholera and major
fires and attracted new businesses and industry.

The 1959 Hamilton Waterworks survives as The
Hamilton Museum of Steam and Technology.

"URBAN PROBLEMS, URBAN SOLUTIONS"

Grade Level: Intermediate or Senior

The modern city faces many problems: crime, air quality, waste disposal, water quality, and many others. The problems facing city officials and politicians in the 19th century were just as daunting: disease, fires and competition with other emerging urban centres.

The story of the Hamilton Waterworks and its later alterations to meet new demands, with particular emphasis on urban issues, is the theme of this programme.

The programme is designed to work in conjunction with an intermediate level Canadian Geography course or high school physical or urban geography course. This programme can be offered at basic, general and advanced levels.

OBJECTIVES:

- The cause of certain urban problems in 1859; the proposed solutions; the on-going problem of water pollution.
- The rationale behind the solution selected.

PROGRAMME

COMPONENTS:

- An interactive tour of the museum buildings;
- A worksheet (optional);
- A choice of videos which examine aspects of the urban water supply.

"WORKING AT THE PUMPHOUSE"

Grade Level: Junior or Intermediate

"Working at the Pumphouse" examines the challenging working lives of those who operated and cared for the engines that transformed Hamilton.

The programme is designed to work in conjunction with Community Life in Upper Canada and Canada before Confederation Units.

OBJECTIVES:

- The working life of a stoker, oiler and engineer; how and why the pump house was built and worked.
- The hardships and benefits of working class life in Hamilton in the mid-19th century.

PROGRAMME

COMPONENTS:

- An interactive tour of the boiler and pumphouses including an opportunity to handle coal, wear a workers' hat and to discuss the work of the stoker; to move one of the 70 ton steam engines by hand and oil the engines.
- A video which discusses sanitation and water systems in the 19th century.
- A worksheet (optional).

"GADGETS, GIZMOS, WHEELS AND LEVERS"

Grade Level: Primary to Junior

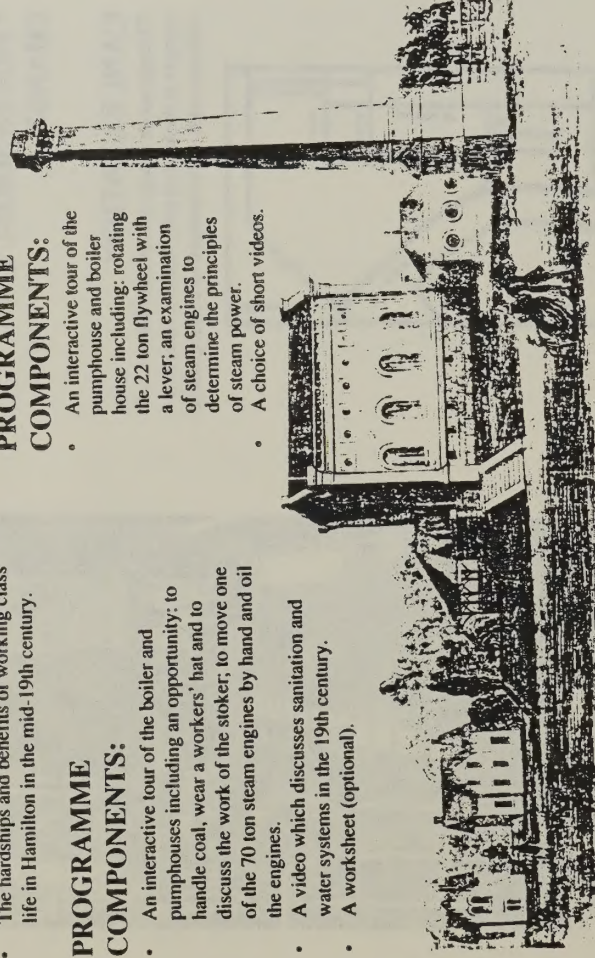
The steam engine is an excellent example of the application of energy to work. Heat energy produces steam which mechanically moves the engine parts. Mechanical energy transfers the motion to a machine (a pump) which does work. All of this is achieved using simple machines: levers, inclined planes, gears and wheels.

OBJECTIVES:

- The purpose of the waterworks; how the waterworks used heat energy and mechanical energy to pump water; how levers, gears, wheels and inclined planes assisted the work of pumping water.

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS:

- An interactive tour of the pumphouse and boiler house including: rotating the 22 ton flywheel with a lever; an examination of steam engines to determine the principles of steam power.
- A choice of short videos.



"THE TECHNICAL TOUR"

**Grade Level: Senior and Post
Secondary**

The 1859 Hamilton Waterworks is a masterpiece of mid-19th century technology. It represents the work of many skilled trades: For those with an interest in engineering, the work of the builders is fascinating and intriguing.

This programme is designed for high school, college or university technology students.

The programme is given by trained staff with extensive knowledge of 19th century steam technology. Staff are experienced in gearing their discussion to an appropriate level of technical knowledge.

OBJECTIVES:

- The history of the Hamilton Waterworks; metallurgy, masonry, and steam technology in 1859; the design of the Hamilton Waterworks; the modifications to the Waterworks; on-going restoration work.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

- A tour of the Waterworks buildings with emphasis on the group's knowledge and interest.
- A choice of videos including a history of waterworks; a how-to guide to maintaining a steam locomotive; or life on a Great Lakes freighter.

99

CITY OF HAMILTON MUSEUMS

STUDY OF COLLECTIONS: STORAGE CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

SEPTEMBER 1990

**THERESE M. CHARBONNEAU
FINE ART CONSERVATION LTD.**

CITY OF HAMILTON MUSEUMS
COLLECTIONS STORAGE: CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ◆ Despite the historical importance of the City of Hamilton holdings, the storage conditions in which the reserve collections are kept are seriously inadequate.
- ◆ Storage problems of The Hamilton Museum of Steam and Technology and for The Children's Museum can be remedied through development of areas on-site.
- ◆ Reserve collections of Whitehern, Dundurn Castle, The Hamilton Military Museum and the City of Hamilton Collection, housed in the Barton Street warehouse site and in the stable on the Whitehern site, are particularly at risk.
- ◆ Collections policies should be reviewed and a deaccessioning committee formed to deal with artifacts in storage that do not meet the City Museums' mandates. This is especially relevant for the City of Hamilton Collection and The Children's Museum collection.
- ◆ Upgrading the Barton Street storage facility is not an acceptable solution in resolving the Museums storage needs.
- ◆ To remedy the existing inadequacies, it is recommended that a storage facility of approximately 13,000 square feet (gross floor space) be developed.
- ◆ This facility includes 10,500 square feet of storage space and 2,500 square feet for curatorial or support amenities.
- ◆ A new facility adjacent to the possible proposed new Hamilton Military Museum on the Harvey Park site or a purpose-built facility were selected as the preferred choices for consideration.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Study Objectives

The terms of reference prepared by the Department of Culture and Recreation, City of Hamilton requires the consultant to address the following:

To assess and determine present and future needs of the reserve collection and collection storage facilities of the five City of Hamilton Museums.

This objective was to be achieved by:

- a) **Analysis of the present storage needs and deficiencies.**
- b) **Recommendations for collections management (ie. deaccessioning and accessioning, etc.)**
- c) **Recommendations for the upgrading of storage facilities.**
- d) **Recommendation for the most suitable storage location(s) for the five City of Hamilton museums' reserve collections. The alternative storage locations to consider include the following:**
 - ✦ **the individual sites (retrofitting out-buildings)**
 - ✦ **the present off-site Barton Street warehouse**
 - ✦ **adjacent to the proposed new Hamilton Military Museum or Children's Museum**
 - ✦ **an entirely new facility**
- e) **Long and short term plans for achieving proper storage.**

During the course of the study it became apparent that rather than a "short term" and "long term" plan approach, the recommendations within this report should address solutions that fully satisfy the conservation needs of the collections.

Temporary measures will be relatively costly, using scarce financial resources that should be applied to long-term solutions.

1.2 Study Methodology

This study commenced in April, 1990. The study was carried out by Therese M. Charbonneau, Conservator.

Interviews conducted are listed in appendix A.



City of Etobicoke

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

416/394-

-8078

ETOBICOKE HISTORICAL BOARD/LACAC

9h



To: All LACAC Chairpersons

From: Etobicoke Historical Board/LACAC

Re: Preservation of a Heritage Property in Etobicoke -
The Summer Residence of Sir William Pearce Howland,
the first Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario

The City of Etobicoke is being asked to remove the designation on the summer residence of Sir William Pearce Howland, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and a Father of Confederation. This century home sits on a 1.3 acre site in a prime residential area of Etobicoke and has been well maintained and enjoyed as a private residence. A new owner proposes to demolish the house to make way for one or possibly two single family dwellings.

Sir William Pearce Howland (1811-1907) represented West York in the Legislative Assembly and the House of Commons, participated in the London Conference thereby becoming a Father of Confederation, and subsequently was appointed the first regular Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Believed to have been built in the 1870's, the house is architecturally styled in the Ontario Classic tradition, examples of which may be found throughout the Province; however, the Etobicoke LACAC believes this to be the only remaining residence belonging to a Father of Confederation and for this reason the building should be preserved.

The Etobicoke LACAC will be urging Council to save this landmark, if not on its original site, by moving it to a nearby park for use by the community, possibly by local art groups which urgently require facilities and whose members would respect the heritage value of the building.

We would ask you to once again demonstrate your support for heritage preservation by indicating to Etobicoke Council the importance of retaining this reminder of one of our Fathers of Confederation.

Letters of support should be addressed to:

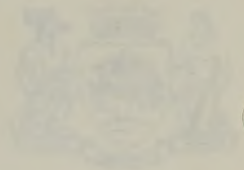
Mayor Bruce Sinclair and Members of Council
Etobicoke City Hall
399 The West Mall
Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 2Y2

Sincerely,

Norma Anne Carrier
Chairman, Etobicoke Historical Board

Wendy Gamble
LACAC Chairman

City of Eschscholtz



ESTABLISHED 1887

The City of Eschscholtz is a small town located in the heart of the state. It is a beautiful town with a rich history and a vibrant community. The city is known for its scenic views and its friendly people. It is a great place to live and visit.

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K.E. AVERY
CITY CLERK

J.J. SCHATZ
DEPUTY CITY CLERK



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

CITY HALL
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
L8N 3T4

TEL: 546-2700
FAX: 546-2095

CA 4 ON HBL 637
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URBAN/MUNICIPAL
1990

URBAN MUNICIPAL

NOV 20 1990

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

NOTICE OF MEETING

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee

Monday, 1990 November 26
12:00 o'clock noon
Room 219, City Hall

C. J. Coutts, Secretary
Local Architectural Conservation
Advisory Committee

A G E N D A

1. Special Presentation--T.H. & B. (Proposed GO) Station
2. Minutes of the meeting held 1990 October 29
3. Designations:
 - a) Raich House, 179 Mary Street
4. Restoration, Re-Use, Redevelopment:
 - a) 53 Lake Avenue North - proposed demolition
5. Heritage Funding:
 - a) Dundurn Castle - Building Conservation Report
 - b) Whitehern - Building Conservation Report
 - c) Church of the Ascension

URBAN MUNICIPAL

NOV 23 1990

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

d) 260 MacNab Street North

6. Sub-Committee Reports:

a) Research Sub-Committee - Minutes of meeting held 1990 October 10

b) Research Sub-Committee - Minutes of meeting held 1990 November 7

c) Joint Plaquing Sub-Committee (no copy)

7. Status Report on Heritage Properties - Architectural Historian Report

8. Other Business

9. Adjournment

Monday, 1990 October 29
12:00 o'clock noon
Room 219, City Hall

2

The Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee met.

There were present:

Mrs. D. Dent, Chairman
Alderman W. McCulloch
Mr. B. Henley
Mr. R. Rankin
Mr. J. Mokrycke
Mr. R. Brough

Regrets:

Mr. R. Wheeler, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. G. Simmons
Mrs. J. Rigby

Also present:

Mr. L. Sage, Chief Administrative Officer
Mr. A. Georgieff, Director of Local Planning
Mrs. N. Chapple, Planning Department
Mr. V. Matus, Planning Department
Ms. A. Gillespie, Planning Department
Mr. P. Mallard, Planning Department
Mr. J. Sakala, Planning Department
Mr. P. Kauppinen, CP Rail
Mr. R. Hanham, Trevor Garwood-Jones Architects
Mr. D. McCann, Parker Consultants
Mr. N. Sebris, GO Transit
Mr. T. Schaner, Snider, Reichard, March Architects
Mr. T. Garwood-Jones, Trevor Garwood-Jones Architects
Mr. J. Wilkinson, Home Starts Inc.
Mr. F. Vermeulen, Trevor Garwood-Jones Architects
Mr. E. McGuinness, Hamilton Spectator
Ms. K. Renwald, CHCH-TV 11
Miss C. Coutts, Secretary

**1. PRESENTATION ON TH&B STATION - FOR USE AS GO TRANSIT
TERMINAL**

The Chairman, Mrs. Diane Dent, welcomed representatives of Trevor Garwood-Jones Architects Inc., Parker Consultants Inc. and GO Transit to discuss the proposed changes to the T.H. & B. Station.

Mr. Trevor Garwood-Jones and Mr. Ross Hanham, both of Trevor Garwood-Jones Architects Inc., made a special presentation on the TH&B Station, highlighting the restoration and renovation requirements being examined for its new use as the City's GO Terminal. Mr. Ross Hanham showed a slide presentation on the historical and architectural features of the TH&B Station highlighting those areas that would be refurbished and incorporated into the proposed new design. Mr. Hanham stated that Trevor Garwood-Jones Architects Inc. will try to maintain and restore most of the internal and external architectural features. Among those features that will be restored to their original condition, are the lighting fixtures, washroom facilities, canopy enclosures, windows and frames. The Committee was also informed that a second exit stair in stone similar to that on the original building will be installed on the south side of the building.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Hanham for his presentation and Alderman McCulloch congratulated Mr. Trevor Garwood-Jones for his involvement with the project and stated that the City will do everything in its power to help with this project. Mr. John Mokrycke added that he is comfortable that the historical integrity of the building will be maintained. Mr. Mokrycke's comments were also echoed by members of the Committee.

Mrs. Dent stated that she was glad that the owners of the TH&B station have initiated the process to have this building designated.

Mr. Dave McCann informed the Committee that Parker Consultants Inc. will prepare a report this year and will include in their budget, the necessary funding to purchase the building and the surrounding property. The Committee was then informed that GO Transit plans rail service to Hamilton by 1994.

After considerable discussion, the Committee was informed that the Architect's plans will be presented to the Research Sub-Committee at its meeting to be held 1990 November 14 and at the LACAC meeting to be held 1990 November 26.

2. PROPOSED CHANGES TO WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING

Mr. Tim Schaner, of Snider, Rikeman, March Architects, and Mr. John Wilkinson, Home Starts Inc., appeared before the Committee to address the proposed changes to the Westinghouse building. The Committee agreed to accept the Architect's drawings and refer the same to the Research Sub-Committee for review. Mr. Tim Schaner asked the Committee about the availability of grants to restore this building and staff were directed to forward the necessary information to Mr. Schaner.

3. MINUTES - 1990 SEPTEMBER 24 - AMENDED AND ADOPTED

The minutes of the meeting held 1990 September 24 were amended under 4a by correcting the spelling of the word "Strathcona". The minutes were adopted as amended.

4. REQUEST FOR PROFESSIONALS WHO SPECIALIZE IN HERITAGE CONSERVATION TO EVALUATE HISTORIC BUILDINGS

With respect to business arising from the minutes, the Committee was informed that the request for the City to use independent professionals who specialize in heritage conservation to evaluate historic buildings, has been forwarded to the Chief Administrative Officer and that a response is pending.

5. PIGOTT BUILDING - REPLACEMENT OF STONE ANCHORS

In response to questions at the last meeting with respect to construction on the Pigott Building, the Committee was informed that stone anchors were being replaced on the front of the building.

6. CUSTOM HOUSE - BACK PORCH

Questions were raised on the status of the back porch at Custom House. The Committee was informed that the Province was notified that the Custom House built a porch on the back of the designated property, however, the Province did not take any action because the porch is not attached to the building. The Committee agreed to send a letter to the owner of the Custom House notifying him of the proper procedures for applying for a heritage permit.

7. DEMOLITION OF WOOLWORTH'S BUILDING - USE AS PARKING LOT

Mr. Fred Vermeulen, Trevor Garwood-Jones Architects Limited, appeared before the Committee to address the issue of the proposed demolition of the Woolworth's building. The Committee expressed its concern at having this building demolished and the property used for a parking lot. It was suggested at the last meeting that the facade should be maintained. The Committee agreed to refer this matter to the Research Sub-Committee and that the Urban Design Committee and C.A.P.I.C. be requested to comment on the proposed designs.

Mrs. Dent also stated that she will contact Phyllis Lamber to determine if she would be willing to present a lecture to members of LACAC and City Council.

8. DESIGNATION - ST. THOMAS ANGLICAN CHURCH

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated 1990 October 24 from the Chairman of the Research Sub-Committee respecting the designation of St. Thomas Anglican Church. The Committee approved the following recommendation:

That approval be given to the property of St. Thomas Anglican Church at 16 West Avenue South as being eligible for designation and that staff be requested to research the property and prepare the reasons for designation.

9. ADDITIONS TO THE CITY'S INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS OF ARCHITECTURAL AND/OR HISTORICAL INTEREST

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated 1990 October 22 from the Chairman of the Research Sub-Committee respecting additions to the City's Inventory of Architecturally and/or Historically Significant Buildings. The Committee approved the following recommendation:

That the following properties be added to the City's Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest:

- a) 1651 King Street East
- b) 255 MacNab Street North
- c) 162 Hess Street North
- d) 163 and 167 Rebecca Street

10.a HERITAGE FUNDING - WHITEHERN

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated 1990 October 17 from the Director of Local Planning respecting heritage funding for Whitehern located at 41 Jackson Street West. The Committee approved the following recommendation:

That a matching designated property grant for the designated property at 41 Jackson Street West, known as Whitehern, be approved for the repair of the eroded stone front entrance steps in accordance with the specifications provided by the consulting firm Quadrangle.

10.b HERITAGE FUNDING - HAMILTON STEAM MUSEUM

The Committee was in receipt of a report dated 1990 October 17 from the Director of Local Planning respecting Heritage Funding for the Hamilton Steam Museum. The Committee approved the following recommendation:

That a matching designated property grant be approved for the emergency structural repair of the Hamilton Steam Museum's interior brick chimney lining.

11. STRATHCONA FIRE STATION - STATUS OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Discussion then ensued on the status of the Strathcona Fire Station and the Committee was informed by Ms. Gillespie that in talking with Mrs. Papadopolous, that the Hellenic Community is waiting for architects' proposals. The Committee suggested a letter be sent to the St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church thanking them for their patience in not demolishing the property for their proposed development and asking that the windows be boarded up to prevent further damage by rain, etc. The Committee was also informed that Mr. Murray Aikman, Chairman of the Strathcona Firehall Action Committee will be writing a similar letter and the Secretary was directed to contact Mr. Aikman in this regard.

12. INSTALLATION OF PIGOTT LOBBY WINDOWS - RECEPTION BY LACAC

The Committee was informed that the Pigott lobby windows will be installed this week and Alderman McCulloch suggested that LACAC host a reception in the Pigott lobby when these windows are installed. Alderman McCulloch will determine if LACAC can receive funding to host this reception and following this, staff will make the necessary arrangements for this reception.

13. TIVOLI THEATRE - RENOVATIONS TO BEGIN IN EARLY 1991

With respect to the Tivoli Theatre, the Committee was informed that renovations will begin in the Spring of 1991 to be completed in the Fall of the same year.

14. SITE VISIT - TH&B ROUNDHOUSE

Questions were raised on the status of the establishment of a site visit for the TH&B Roundhouse and the Committee was informed that the Research Sub-Committee is still waiting on approval for this site visit.

15. PROTECTION OF DESIGNATED BUILDINGS

The Committee was in receipt of an information report dated 1990 September 17 from Mrs. N. Chapple, Architectural Historian, respecting the protection of designated buildings. The Committee received this report as circulated and suggested that staff and the Research Sub-Committee come up with possible action for demolition control of designated buildings. The Secretary was directed to place this item on the next agenda.

16. PRESERVING ONTARIO'S ARCHITECTURE - WORKSHOP POSTPONED

The Committee was in receipt of a letter from the Ministry of Culture and Communications informing the Committee that the Preserving Ontario's Architecture Designated Property Grant Program Technical Workshop on Window Conservation has been postponed until the Spring of 1991. The Secretary was requested to place the 1990 Provincial LACAC Conference information on the next agenda at which time members will be appointed to attend.

**The Local Architectural Conservation
Advisory Committee**

1990 October 29

17. STONEY CREEK LACAC - NEWLY ESTABLISHED

Mr. George Lewis, Chairman of the Stoney Creek Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, introduced himself to Committee members and asked that his name be placed on the Hamilton LACAC mailing list. Mr. Lewis informed the Committee that the Stoney Creek LACAC has just been established and stated that he hopes the Stoney Creek LACAC will display as much enthusiasm and interest as the Hamilton LACAC.

18. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting then adjourned.

Taken as read and approved

**Mrs. D. Dent, Chairman
Local Architectural Conservation
Advisory Committee**

C. J. Coutts, Secretary

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute is a quarterly publication of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. It is devoted to the publication of original research papers in all branches of anthropology, including physical anthropology, social anthropology, linguistics, and archaeology. The Journal is published by the Royal Anthropological Institute, 21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

CONTENTS

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EDITORIAL NOTE

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L A C A C

3a

LOCAL ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts **DATE:** November 19, 1990
LACAC Secretary

FROM: Rob Brough, Chairman
Research Sub-Committee

SUBJECT: Ralch House, 179 Mary Street - Designation Recommendation

RECOMMENDATION:

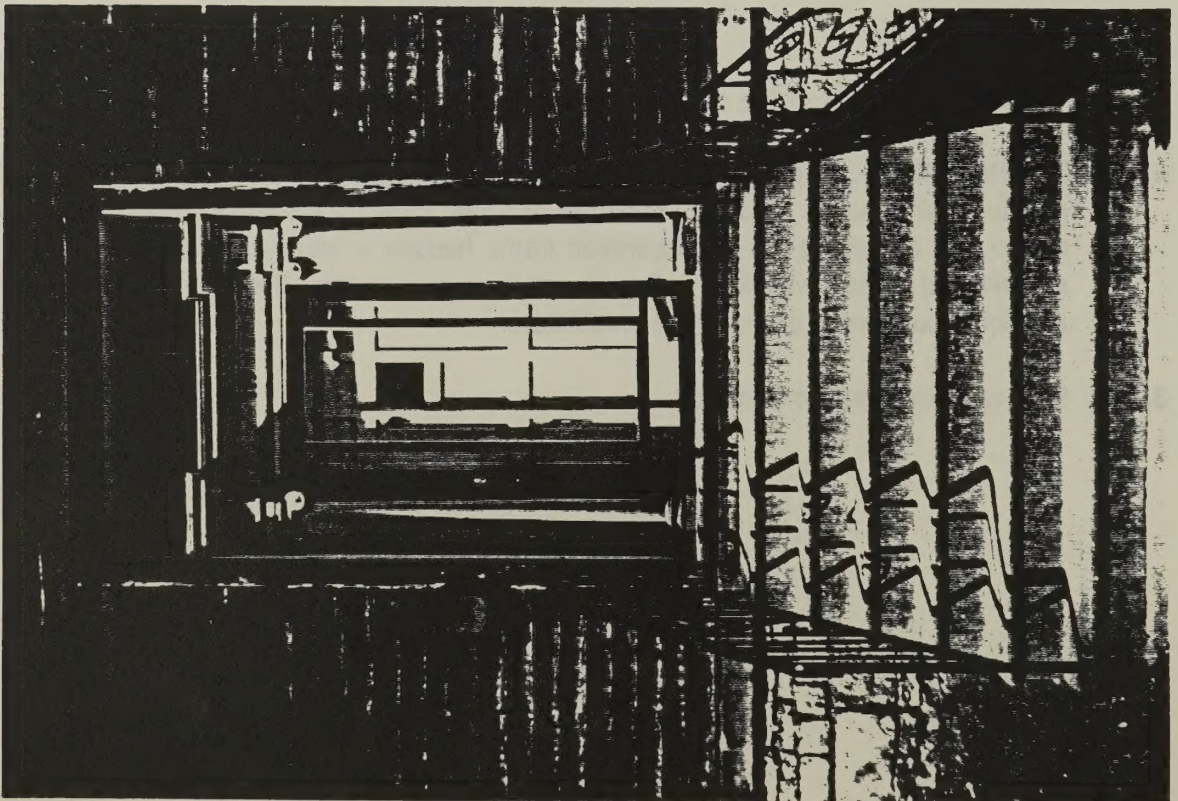
That LACAC approve the **Ralch House** at 179 Mary Street as being eligible for designation and that staff be requested to research the property and prepare the Reasons for Designation.

BACKGROUND:

1. The current owners of the property have requested designation.
2. The Research Sub-Committee has agreed that the house is very worthy of designation on architectural grounds. This 1 1/2 storey mid-19th century Classical Revival frame house is one of few remaining pre-Confederation frame houses in Hamilton, notable for its symmetrical facade with 6 over 6 sash windows and elegant doorway with a transom light and Ionic columns supporting an entablature.
3. Map and photographs attached.

THE RAICH HOUSE, 179 Mary Street

1990



PLANNING INFORMATION

The Raich House, 179 Mary Street

DATE: November 1990

HERITAGE STATUS: Listed on Inventory and recommended by LACAC for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

NEIGHBOURHOOD: Beasley

ZONING: This property is zoned "D" (Urban Protected Residential - One and Two Family Dwellings, Townhouses, etc.).

Current Application for

- Zoning Change: No
- Minor Variance: No

SITE PLAN CONTROL: Under site plan control for any development other than single or two-family dwellings: includes neighbouring properties at 174 Catherine Street North - storage warehouse (J/S-378b), 104 Robert Street - vacant land (J/S-378c), and 176-180 Mary Street - (J/S-378).

Current Site Plan Application: No

OFFICIAL PLAN POLICIES: Designated "Residential"- Land Use Concept of the Official Plan. Uses permitted are various types of dwellings and uses compatible with dwellings, such as public parks, institutional and local commercial uses (less than .4 ha in site area); home occupations also permitted under certain conditions.

Policy C.7.3. (Subsection C.7 - Residential Environment and Housing Policy):

Council will (ii) promote the restoration and/or rehabilitation of housing structures exhibiting historical or architectural merit, subject to the provisions of Subsection C.6; and (vi) encourage the rehabilitation of dwellings as an alternative to demolition in appropriate locations and instances, having regard to the preservation and maintenance of the amenity of the RESIDENTIAL area.

Special Policy Areas:

Located within Special Policy Area 3 on Schedule B-2, the intent of which is to protect housing in close proximity to the downtown.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES: Designated "D" (Residential - single and double houses) in the Beasley Approved Plan.

Central Area Plan Policies:

Residential policies encourage preservation of residential areas and place an emphasis on development which will work in concert with family housing.

Community Improvement Plan

Also of note in this area is the development of a Community Improvement Plan through the Province's P.R.I.D.E. Program (currently being prepared by Department of Public Works in co-operation with Planning and Development Department). Community improvement initiatives in Beasley Neighbourhood include Beasley Park (in block bounded by Wilson, Cannon, Mary and Ferguson).

DEMOLITION CONTROL:

Not under demolition control.

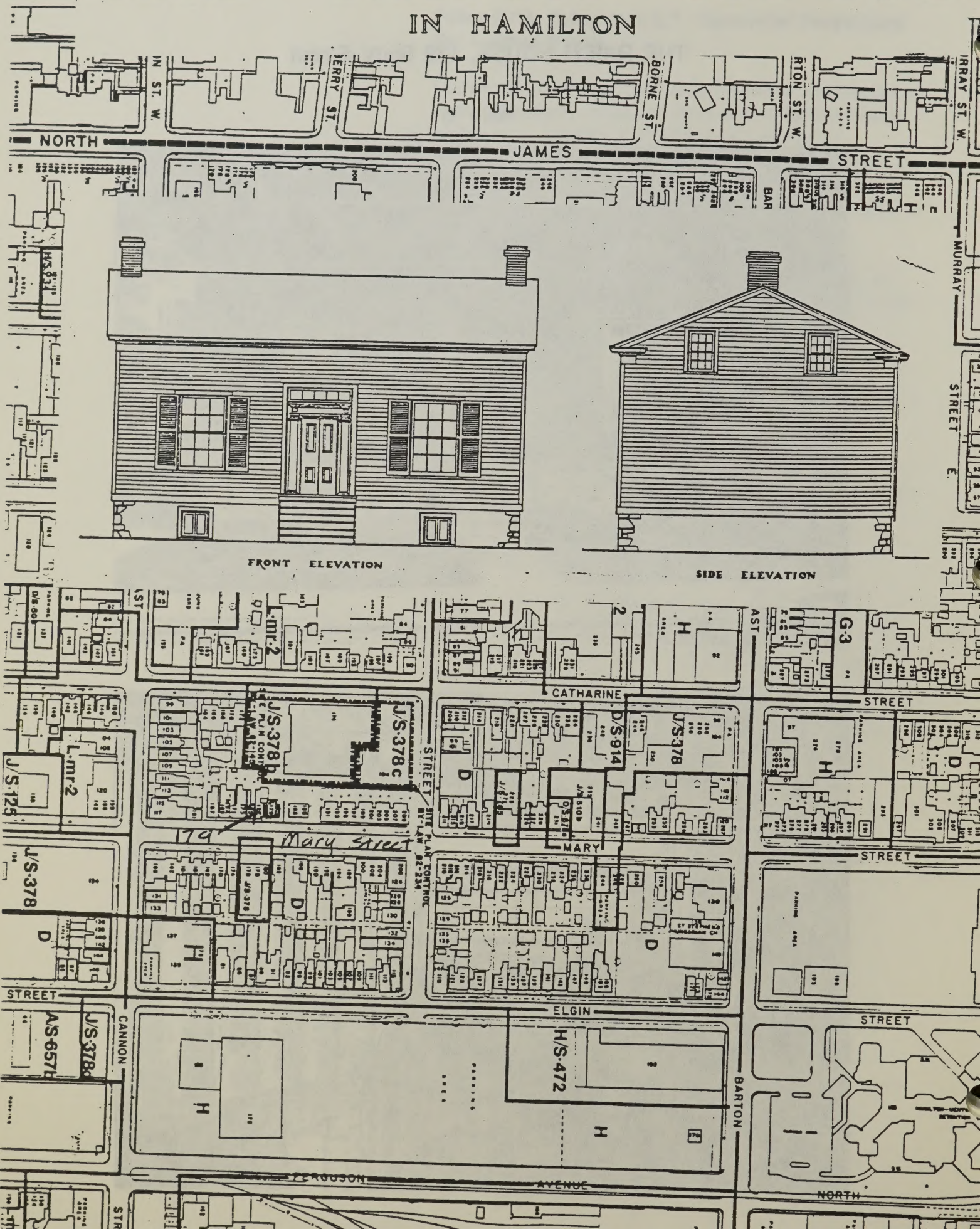
THE RAICH HOUSE, 179 Mary Street

1990



THE RAICH HOUSE

IN HAMILTON



LACAC

4a

LOCAL ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts **DATE:** November 19, 1990
LACAC Secretary

FROM: Rob Brough, Chairman
Research Sub-Committee

SUBJECT: 53 Lake Avenue North - proposed demolition

RECOMMENDATION:

That LACAC not oppose the attached recommendation made by the Parks and Recreation Committee at its meeting held November 6, 1990, to permit the demolition of the City-owned "listed" building at 53 Lake Avenue North and;

That LACAC encourage the City to set an example by maintaining in good repair municipally-owned "listed" and "designated" buildings and to play a leadership role in architectural conservation by considering a policy to preserve and adaptively re-use these buildings.

BACKGROUND:

1. This early twentieth century concrete block house, located in Warden Park, on the east side of Lake Avenue just north of Queenston Road, was listed by LACAC on the Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest following a site visit to record a nearby wooden barn slated for demolition. At this time, the house was vacant but still well-preserved with most of its original interior and exterior features intact. Map and photographs attached.

(cont'd)

2. The use of the house as a Seniors' Drop-In Centre was approved in principle by the Parks and Recreation Committee in 1987 but the City Architect later recommended it be demolished for a new senior citizens' centre. The house has deteriorated considerably in the last few years.
3. Additional comments of Research Sub-Committee re: maintenance and preservation of City-owned "listed" buildings: City-owned heritage buildings should be identified and evaluated and policies and guidelines to promote their preservation and continued use established. The implementation of such a program would require a restoration architect qualified to evaluate the condition and economic feasibility of the retention and re-use of heritage buildings.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON

MEMORANDUM

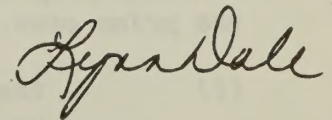
TO:	Mrs. Susan K. Reeder, Secretary Planning and Development Committee	YOUR FILE:
FROM:	Mrs. Lynn Dale, Secretary Parks and Recreation Committee	OUR FILE: PHONE: 546-2728
SUBJECT:	53 LAKE AVENUE NORTH, WARDEN PARK	DATE: 1990 November 7

This refers to a report dated 1990 October 29 from the Director of Property which was presented to the Parks and Recreation Committee for consideration at its meeting held 1990 November 06.

Please be advised that the Parks and Recreation Committee at its meeting held 1990 November 06 approved the following recommendation:

"That an application be made to the Planning and Development Committee to permit the demolition of the City owned building known as 53 Lake Avenue North which is in a deplorable condition and becoming a safety hazard".

Would you please take the necessary steps to execute the directions of the Parks and Recreation Committee with respect to this matter.



cc: Alderman D. Agostino, Ward 5
Alderman F. Lombardo, Ward 5
Mr. L. Sage, Chief Administrative Officer
Mr. R. Martiniuk, Manager, Architectural Division, Property Department
Attention: Mr. M. Shah
Mr. R. Sugden, Director of Culture and Recreation
Attention: Mr. R. Chrystian
Mr. M. Watson, Manager, Real Estate Division, Property Department
Attention: D. Consoli
Mr. A. Georgieff, Director of Planning
Attention: Ms. N. Chapple
Mr. D. Vyce, Director of Property
Mr. L. King, Building Commissioner

RECOMMENDATION

RECEIVED
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

OCT 30 1990

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH

REPORT TO: Mrs. L. Dale,
Secretary, Parks and Recreation Committee

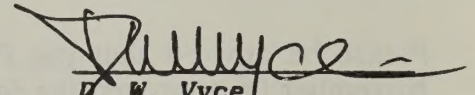
FROM: Mr. D. W. Vyce
Director of Property

DATE: 1990 October 29
COMM FILE:
DEPT FILE:

SUBJECT: 53 LAKE AVENUE NORTH, WARDEN PARK

RECOMMENDATION:

- (1) That an application be made to the Planning and Development Committee to permit the demolition of the City owned building known as 53 Lake Avenue North which is in a deplorable condition and becoming a safety hazard.


D. W. Vyce
Director of Property

BACKGROUND:

As you are aware, the City property known as 53 Lake Avenue North, (Warden Park) was originally scheduled to house what would be known as the Lake Avenue Senior citizens Drop-in Centre. Our investigation of the property revealed many issues, the prime ones, being:-

- (1) the site would require a rezoning whether a new building were erected or the house currently on the site was renovated.
- (2) it was not financially prudent to renovate the existing dwelling to house the Seniors Drop-in Centre. There is no question the City would receive better value for its money if a new building were constructed, custom designed to suit the Seniors requirements.

City Council concurred and accordingly asked our Department to consider erecting a new building in another location in the vicinity and we are presently pursuing this course of action.

In the meantime however, the dwelling known as 53 Lake Avenue remains vacant and in a deplorable state of repair which has prompted Alderman Agostino to contact our office on more than one occasion on behalf of his constituents.

In our opinion, the building should be demolished immediately. The building is completely boarded up at the present time, both doors and windows. The dwelling has been broken into many times despite our best efforts to secure same. All windows are broken and the interior has been vandalized substantially with holes punctured in the plaster walls and damage to the plumbing. An automobile has rammed into a portion of the front porch necessitating temporary repairs to supports to prevent the entire porch from collapsing. We received an Order to Comply from the Building Department to remove the back porch of the building which was in an unsafe condition and infested with harmful insects. From January 1, 1990 to October 31, 1990 our Departments cost to maintain and provide security to this building is \$2,511.00.

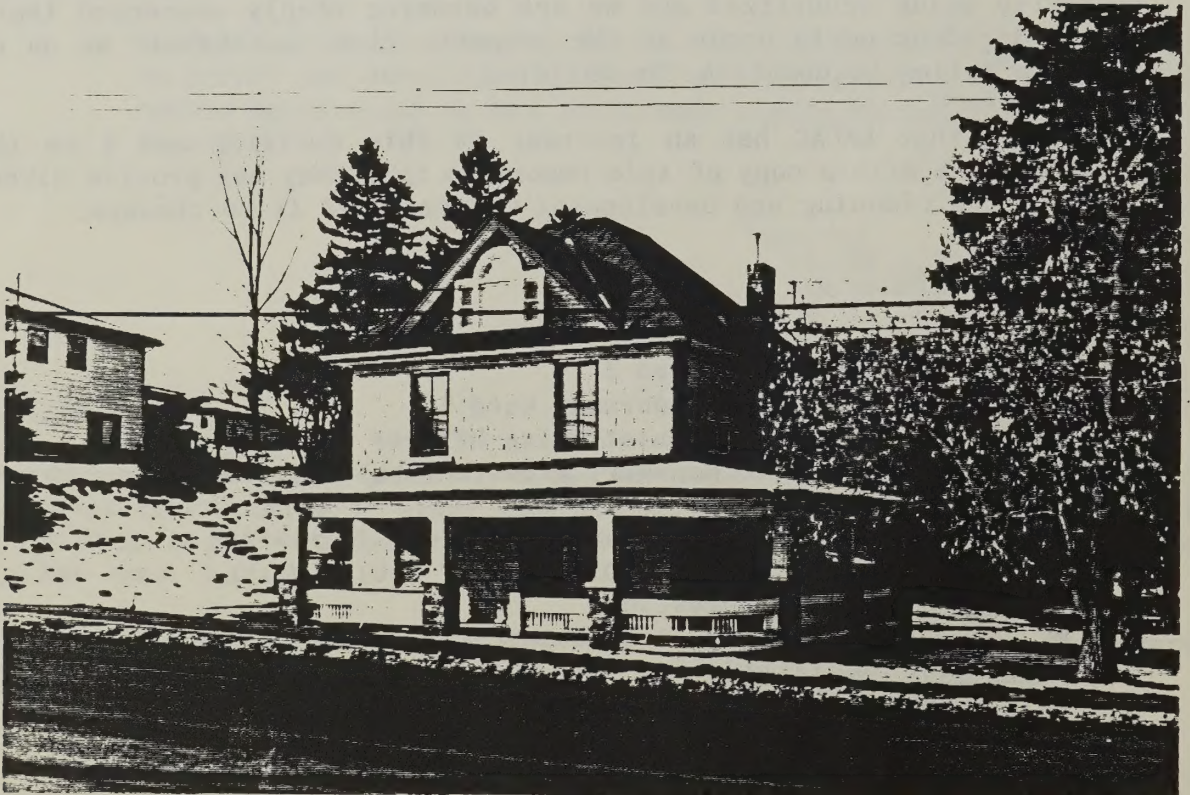
It seems no matter what action we take, the building at 53 Lake Avenue North is constantly being vandalized and we are becoming deeply concerned that a more serious incident could occur at the property (i.e. a fire) if we do not take immediate action to demolish the building.

I am aware that LACAC has an interest in this dwelling and I am therefore providing them with a copy of this report so that they may provide direct input to you or the Planning and Development Committee if it so chooses.

c.c. Alderman D. Agostino, Ward 5
Alderman F. Lombardo, Alderman, Ward 5
Mr. Lou Sage, Chief Administrative Officer
Robert E. Martiniuk, Manager, Architectural Division, Property
Attention: M. Shah
Mr. Robt. Sugden, Director of Culture and Recreation
Mr. J. G. Pavelka, P.Eng., Director of Public Works
Attention: Mr. R. Chrystian
Mr. M. Watson, Manager, Real Estate Division, Property
Attention: D. Consoli
Mr. A. Georgieff, Director, City Planning
Attention: Ms. N. Chapple ✓

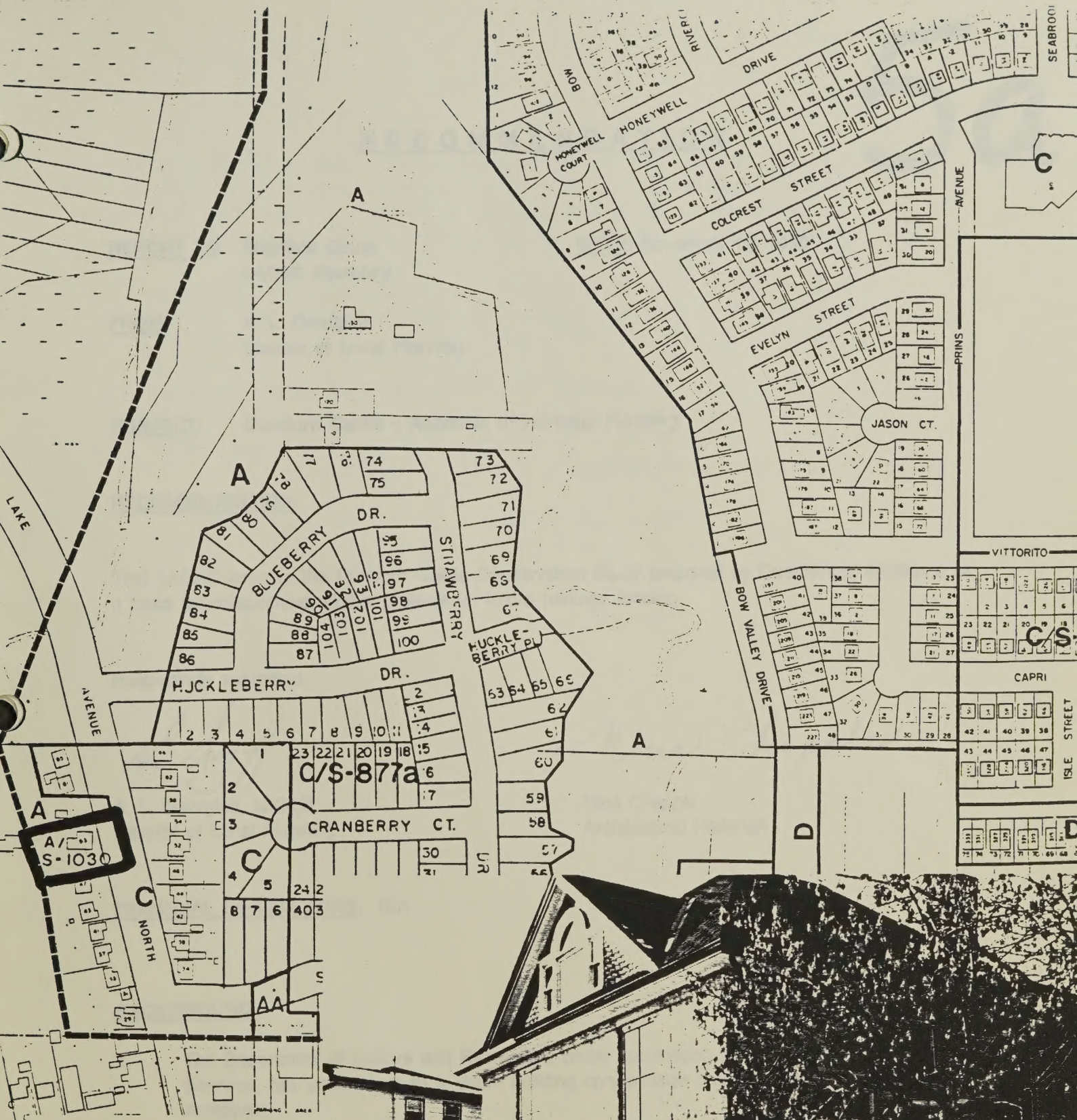
HAMILTON LACAC
HERITAGE RESEARCH FORM

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY: 53 Lake Avenue North
PRESENT OWNER(s): City of Hamilton
PRESENT OCCUPANT(s): Vacant
PRESENT USE:



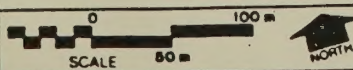
February 1987

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912
ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER:
ORIGINAL OWNER(s): Joseph and Beatrice Massey
ORIGINAL OCCUPANT(s): Same
SIGNIFICANCE: Architectural/Contextual



CITY OF HAMILTON

RIVERDALE EAST ZONING





NOT A MAP

THIS DRAWING
IS NOT A
MAP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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RECOMMENDATION

5a

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts
LACAC Secretary

DATE: November 19, 1990

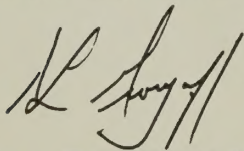
FROM: A. L. Georgieff
Director of Local Planning

SUBJECT: Dundurn Castle - Approval of Heritage Funding

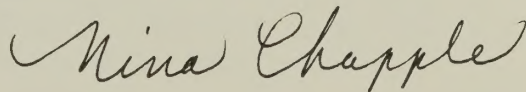
RECOMMENDATION:

That LACAC approve the Dundurn Castle Conservation Study prepared by Quadrangle Architects as a basis for establishing eligible projects for future heritage funding.

Respectfully submitted,



A. L. Georgieff, M.C.I.P.
Director of Local Planning



Nina Chapple
Architectural Historian

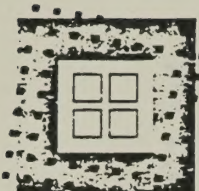
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: N/A

BACKGROUND

1. The Department of Culture and Recreation, under supervision by the Manager of Heritage Services, has undertaken an in-depth building conservation study, prepared by Quadrangle Architects.
2. This report was circulated to LACAC for comment and subsequently approved by the Hamilton Historical Board, Parks and Recreation Committee and Council. It is to be used as a basis for undertaking necessary conservation work.

(cont'd)

3. The attached "Projects Summary" section is annotated to indicate those projects generally eligible for heritage funding given the present "Reasons for Designation". Further review of the Designation By-law for this property will be undertaken to investigate whether the historic outbuildings should also be included and therefore become eligible for heritage funding.
4. Included in the study is an assessment of the existing condition of the building and recommendations for appropriate repair and restoration, in order of priority. Specifications and cost estimates are provided in the report.
5. At the LACAC meeting on September 24, 1990, the Committee adopted a policy whereby general approval of heritage funding projects would be given at the stage when eligible conservation work was identified. These projects have been identified and prioritized in the approved Dundurn Castle Conservation Study.



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DUNDURN

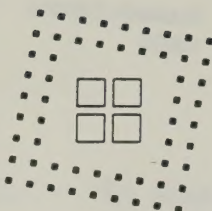
for

The City of Hamilton

Project No. 89051

April 30, 1990

Quadrangle Architects Limited
380 Wellington Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 1E3



Recommended Projects

The following list summarizes the issues noted in the existing conditions portion of this report and represents work we believe is required to help ensure the long term conservation of the house and associated buildings. This work is based upon visual observations from field work conducted October through December 1989. Some of the recommendations are for further analytical testing and analysis which is outside of the scope of this report.

Each item of work has been described. In addition, we have prioritized the work into four categories:

- I Urgent Action: This work should be undertaken as soon as possible as delay will cause further damage to the original building fabric.

Timeframe: 0 - 6 months

- II Work to be Undertaken in the Near Future: This is an unwanted condition which, if allowed to persist, will lead to further damage of existing fabric in the near future. This work is to be carefully monitored and regularly maintained until replaced or repaired.

Timeframe: 0 - 24 months

- III Required Long Term Work: This item is nearing the end of its life, is inappropriate historically or otherwise to the part of the house, or is missing from the house and should be replaced for a more accurate interpretation.

Timeframe: 0 - 60 months

- MR Monitor and Research: Although not threatening, we recommend that the situation be monitored to determine if changes are occurring and that further research is required before any action is taken.

The following chart also briefly described the nature of the action to be taken. This is no substitute for proper drawings and specifications which should be prepared to guide the work after further discussions and testing; however, it does summarize our opinion as to a direction that should be followed in order to correct the observed problem.

PROJECTS SUMMARY

ACTION

PRIORITY

AREA/ITEM

DUNDURN CASTLE

Exterior

✓	.1	Renew all flat roof areas, high level, east porch, mechanical enclosures.	I	Remove existing flat roof materials and disused equipment, conduits, pipes, etc. Install new flat roof complete with flashings, stack flashing, mechanical equipment flashings and curbs. Replace gutters and RWL unless proven sound.
✓	.2	Replace Tower roofs.	II	Record and document existing roof. Remove and replace with new slates and flashings and duplicate original. Repair wood framing and sheathing as required.
	.3	Repair mechanical enclosures at Tower.	I	Minor repairs to enclosure walling, review and improve flashings base, wall to wall and roof.
✓	.4	Repair wood balustrade	II	Repair or replace wood as required when flashings are renewed. Fill cracks in turned items, caulk joints to keep moisture out.
	.5	Replace wood shingles at North Wing (range) and Stables.	MR	Wood shakes are inappropriate. As they approach end of life, remove and replace with slate as per those in storage previously removed.
	.6	Improvements to rainwater leaders (RWL)	I	Provide splash pads, extensions and "filter" screens at gutters to ensure proper function and direction of water away from house.

PROJECTS SUMMARY

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
.7 Remove Restaurant Kitchen infill.	MR	This inappropriate structure blocks access to the courtyard, reduces its size and exposes too much modern equipment etc. Consider removal of kitchen to a more appropriate location (Visitor Centre?)
.8 Restore Kitchen yard.	MR	This area has been "cutesified" as a landscaped area. Remove landscaping and restore working environment, cobblestone etc. for appropriate interpretation.
.9 Remove/relocate modern conduits, equipment etc.	III	New conduit at Kitchen courtyard and entrance area to be concealed from view. Inappropriate exterior lighting to be relocated. Remove disused conduit, wires, fixtures and fittings all around house.
✓ .10 Repair porch columns, portico, east and west porches/balconies.	I	Repair deteriorated wood at base of columns, repair open joints, insert dampproof course, improve "vent" design. Improve cap flashings to keep dry.
.11 Remove anti-roosting spikes.	III	Remove anti-roosting "spikes" and replace with more invisible system (eg Hot Foot chemical application).
✓ .12 Repair balustrade at west (entrance) balcony.	I	Replace deteriorated wood, review and repair flashings, fill cracks as appropriate.
.13 Minor repairs to metal roof and balcony.	I	Review detailing, re-solder joints as required, improve flashing at balustrade if possible.

PROJECTS SUMMARY

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
✓ .14 Remove loose failed stucco generally and replace.	II	Considerable areas of crazed stucco are evident, sound the wall and remove delaminated sections, repair/replace to same level, including "ashlar" joints scored in finish.
✓ .15 Repoint foundation walls, areaways, lightwells.	II	Considerable repointing of exposed masonry at areaways and lightwells is required and areas of the house foundation are suspect. Further exploration of foundation will determine scope of repointing required however dampness suggests this may be extensive.
✓ .16 Repairs to foundation at Bowling Alley.	I	Excavate and rebuild foundation as required at south wall (Kitchen yard) including repointing as necessary.
.17 Repair, waterproof, repoint tunnel. (To be determined)	I	Excavate, repoint and waterproof tunnel. Reinstate impervious clay "cap".
✓ .18 Repair and improve dampness protection of west wall, Kitchen courtyard to aviary.	II	Excavate, repoint, parge, waterproof and provide drainage as required to protect wall from moisture and uric acids of aviary.
✓ .19 Repoint and reparge foundation wall for Terrace at Drawing Room bow window.	II	Exploration indicates mortar loss and delamination of parging, excavate to footings or sound jointing, repoint and reparge.

PROJECTS SUMMARY

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
✓ .20 Repair exterior windows, reglaze, reputty and prepare for paint.	I	Most windows require minor wood repair, reglazing, much reputtying and preparation for painting, scraping, filling etc.
.21 Exterior window shutters.	MR	It is unclear from materials available whether or not exterior shutters were in place in the 1850's. They certainly were in place at the end of the century. Consider replacement if research indicates appropriate.
✓ .22 Exterior painting and colours. (one time)	II	Complete exterior painting will be required as a result of all the work set out above. Research colours to determine appropriate colour scheme. This consultant questions the existing scheme.
<u>Interior</u>		
.23 Mechanical dampers.	II	Provide mechanical dampers activated on an as-needed basis to close currently "open" louvres to Tower mechanical rooms.
.24 Exhaust fans.	II	Provide exhaust fans to ventilate Tower mechanical rooms from excessive heat and humidity.
.25 Sull sash at Towers. (To be determined)	II	Provide interior sull sash to create "double glazing" at Tower rooms to help reduce condensation on cold glass.

PROJECTS SUMMARY

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
.26 Roof insulation.	I	Reconsider roof insulation. Present arrangements are too inconsistent and "open". a) Provide rigid insulation at roof deck under roofing with "attic" wall insulation at entire perimeter. b) Provide insulation at ceiling joists; wrap, trace and insulate ducts and pipes as required. Ventilate Attic.
✓ .27 Plaster repair at local drainage.	II	Once roof is repaired and humidity levels controlled, repair damaged and stained plaster in several locations on the ground and second floors.
.28 Delamination of plaster.	MR	It has been noted that several ceilings are generally crazed including: - dining room - sitting room - master bedroom Undertake monitoring and further research to determine extent of delamination and necessity of re-attachment.
.29 Settlement of central beams/wood at Dining Room fireplace.	MR	Diagonal cracks exist at ground and second floor. Monitor for stability over extended period to determine action if required.
✓ .30 Settlement of beam, north-west corner of Pantry.	II	The basement beam framing the stair appears to be settling and this has deformed the wall at the ground floor and ceiling in

PROJECTS SUMMARY

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
.30 Continued		the Basement. Open ceiling to assess the condition of the beam end which, set into masonry, may be deteriorating.
✓ .31 Repairs to interior window frames and sills. (one time painting)	II	Excessive condensation and/or water penetration has delaminated paint and has, in some areas, deteriorated wood, particularly in the basement (see plans). Make general window repairs, prepare for and repaint.
.32 Pump Room, cross corridor, tunnel, modern intrusions.	III	Remove/relocate to conceal modern electrical conduit and/or equipment fixtures and fittings.
✓ .33 Pump Room, cross corridor, tunnel, repointing.	II	Remove delaminated finishes and efflorescence. Repair damaged areas of masonry, repoint as required, repaint.
✓ .34 Laundry interior walls, repoint and repaint. (one time painting)	II	Following exterior foundation and window repairs, remove loose delaminated materials and efflorescence, repair, repoint and paint walls.
✓ .35 Vault roof repair.	III	Rebuild masonry at hole in vaulted ceiling.
✓ .36 Ice "house" roof repair.	II	Rebuild damaged areas of masonry at vaulted ceiling.
.37 Ice "house" pipes etc.	III	Review need for pipes which penetrate ceiling of room, remove or relocate and conceal if possible.

PROJECTS SUMMARY

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.38	Floor settlement at Sitting Room fireplace.	MR	Monitor floor in this area for movement, if necessary open ceiling below, determine need for repairs.
.39	Attic access hatches.	III	Several access hatches are prominent in ceilings of second floor ceilings. Review need for these and remove, relocate or improve detail to make less visible.
.40	North Wing.	MR	This area including: - Public Washrooms and corridor - Billiard Room - Bowling Alley is currently underutilized and is uninterpreted. Although not within the 1855 interpretive date, this intriguing area presents a unique opportunity to interpret a recreation facility of this type and calibre. Consider restoration and interpretation of the North Wing.
.41	Building humidity.	I	Humidity levels in the house run too high and seriously stress the envelope of the building. Reduce humidity levels generally and <u>slowly</u>. Closely monitor effects on artifacts. Improve monitoring of humidity in building - more stationary thermohydrographs.

PROJECTS SUMMARY

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

Grounds

- | | | | |
|-----|--|------------|---|
| .42 | Remove asphalt in house environs. | III | Asphalt paving and Municipal "Parks and Recreation" detailing is inappropriate in the immediate environs of the house. Replace with more appropriate materials. |
| .43 | Adjust slope of grade. | II | Ensure surrounding grade slopes away from foundation walls. Generally acceptable, minor adjustments are required. |
| .44 | Lower grade on east side of house (generally?) | III/
MR | Review of early drawings suggest grade was historically lower thereby: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- affording more light to basement- reducing stress on foundation wall- helping to keep foundation dryer Archaeological test pits will determine historic grade. |

THE COCKPIT

The condition of the cockpit suggests that a full restoration project is required to both preserve the structure and allow for appropriate interpretation. The following list establishes the primary goals in this undertaking.

The somewhat "distasteful" and bloody purpose for which this remarkable building was designed has, it seems, prevented it from ever having been restored or interpreted correctly. The history of this building however should not be whitewashed or denied, as it forms a legitimate part of our past which should at least be understood, if not appreciated.

PROJECTS SUMMARY

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
.45 Replace roofing and flashings.	I	Existing roofing is failing. Remove and repair wood structure and sheathing as required. After research, replace with appropriate material (slate?), install new flashings, gutters and RWL to historically correct designs.
.46 Rebuild ventilator/ chimney.	I	This missing element can clearly be seen in several photographs and is required for correct interpretation.
.47 Rebuild front portico.	III	Existing columns' size and detailing are inappropriate and incorrect. Remove and replace as per historic evidence, including entrance doorway.
.48 Remove washroom infill at east porch.	III	Reinstate east porch looking out to the bay off of ground floor.
.49 Excavate grade east side to original levels.	I	Grade has been artificially raised. This should be lowered for building health and correct interpretation.
.50 Repair and repoint foundation walls.	I	Deterioration of foundation is suspected, excavate as required and repoint, parge, waterproof and backfill.
.51 General window repairs.	I	Repair, reglaze, reputty windows, remove wire grills, consider lucite glazing or glass protection.
.52 Repair damaged exterior trim.	I	Remove dry rotted or otherwise damaged trim, repair, replace missing elements.

PROJECTS SUMMARY

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
.53 Restore trusses at lantern.	II	Analyze wood trusses, determine design of missing elements, restore, remove heavy steel interventions. If steel is required, conceal.
.54 Repair ground floor framing.	I	Remove severely dry rotted elements, stabilize where possible, repair all other damaged wood; all to be historically accurate. Treat all wood against rot and insects.
.55 Reinstate "Cockpit".	III	Research and reinstate actual interior cockpit.
.56 Repair interior foundation walls.	I	Repaint where required, underpin foundation where undermined. Rebuild where portion removed, remove new concrete block.
.57 Provide heating system.	I	Determine appropriate heating system, design and install consistent with restoration goals.
.58 Provide dehumidification and monitoring.	I	Provide necessary dehumidification and monitor interior environments constantly.
.59 Provide electrical system and lighting.	I	Existing system is questionable and water damaged. Design new system to suit restoration goals.

PROJECTS SUMMARY

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
<u>STABLES</u>		
.60 General window repairs.	I	Required inside and out, reglaze, reputty, sealant, wood repairs, refinish historically correct.
.61 Provide new window on second floor, south elevation.	II	Existing window is "modern" and in poor condition. Replace with one which is historically correct.
.62 Restore, rebuild or close openings, west facade.	III	New door and window to shop areas appear to be unnecessary. Restore this wall, infill with stone, replace historically correct door/windows if they existed.
.63 Washroom entrance.	III	Redesign and rebuild entrance to public washrooms in a more appropriate design and materials. Reuse historic doorway if possible.
.64 Adjust and extend RWL.	I	Provide splash pads and extend RWL away from wall to avoid wetting the wall.
.65 Repoint masonry walls.	II	Cut out all Portland cement based mortars from a multitude of previous pointings, repoint using lime based pointing mix to historically correct profile, ribbon point where appropriate.

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PROJECTS SUMMARY</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
.66	Cut back asphalt and/or remove.	III	Cut back asphalt from exterior walls to create a "breathing" zone to reduce rising damp. Install cobbles. Consider repaving of stable yard in more historically correct materials.
.67	Rebuild ventilator at loft door.	III	Replace this missing element as per historical documentation.
.68	Remove, relocate/conceal modern wiring and fittings in the southeast corner of building.	III	These modern intrusions are an unnecessary and interruptive distraction in this heritage environment.
.69	Prepare and repaint wood elements.	II	Study colours and repaint after general window and door repairs.
.70	General improvements to staff area.	III	Include: - better lighting - finished walls - improved flooring - improved furniture and equipment
<u>DOVECOTE</u> (exterior only, interior part of aviary)			
.71	Remove plastic covers at roosts.	II	Remove plastic covers, repair wood below, design less obtrusive protection to roost opening.
.72	Remove stucco infill and reinstall rusticated doors.	III	The current niche in the west wall was formerly a set of double doors. This is consistent with the decorative keystone

PROJECTS SUMMARY

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
.72 Continued		above and important to our understanding of the building. Remove stucco infill and install doors and transoms to historic design.
.73 Rebuild roof lantern and spire.	III	A substantial lantern with spire completed the design of the dove-cote and, additionally, would have provided natural light to the roost area. Rebuild this missing element for correct appearance and interpretation of the building.
.74 Remove or relocate and conceal wires and fittings.	III	These modern intrusions are an unnecessary and uninterpretable distraction in this heritage environment.
.75 Remove asphalt adjacent to the building.	III	See .67
.76 Point foundation near grade.	III	We anticipate some pointing of the foundation will be required in a band just above and below grade.
.77 Prepare for and repaint.	II	Prepare wood and stucco as required and repaint after general repairs. Undertake study to confirm colours.

RECOMMENDATION

5b

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts
LACAC Secretary

DATE: November 19, 1990

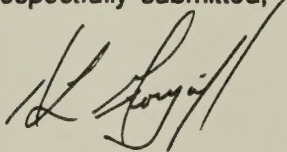
FROM: A. L. Georgieff
Director of Local Planning

SUBJECT: Whitehern - Approval of Heritage Funding

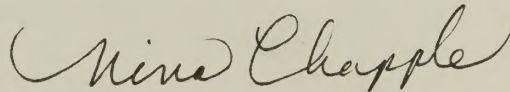
RECOMMENDATION:

That LACAC approve the Whitehern Conservation Study prepared by Quadrangle Architects as a basis for establishing eligible projects for future heritage funding.

Respectfully submitted,



A. L. Georgieff, M.C.I.P.
Director of Local Planning



Nina Chapple
Architectural Historian

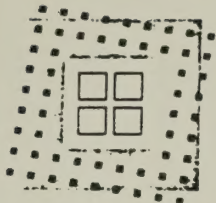
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: N/A

BACKGROUND

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4. Included in the study is an assessment of the existing condition of the building and recommendations for appropriate repair and restoration, in order of priority. Specifications and cost estimates are provided in the report.
5. At the LACAC meeting on September 24, 1990, the Committee adopted a policy whereby general approval of heritage funding projects would be given at the stage when eligible conservation work was identified. These projects have been identified and prioritized in the approved Whitehern Conservation Study.



Quadrangle Architects
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WHITEHEARN

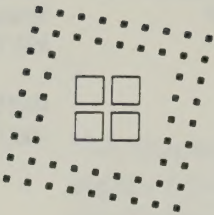
for

The City of Hamilton

Project No. 89052

April 30, 1990

**Quadrangle Architects Limited
380 Wellington Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 1E3**



Recommended Projects

The following list summarizes the issues noted in the existing conditions portion of this report and represents work we believe is required to help ensure the long term conservation of the house. This work is based upon visual observations from field work conducted in September and October 1989. Some of the recommendations are for further analytical testing and analysis which is outside of the scope of this report.

Each item of work has been described. In addition we have prioritized the work into four categories:

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The following chart also briefly describes the nature of the action to be taken. This is no substitute for proper drawings and specifications which should be prepared to guide the work after further discussions and testing; however, it does summarize our opinion as to a direction that should be followed in order to correct the observed problem.

HISTORICAL HOUSE

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

ROOF AREAS

Roof - 1840's Area

- | | | | |
|------|--|-----|--|
| .1 | Near vented chimney caps to be replaced | II | Remove existing caps and clear out any any debris. Inspect joints for soundness, repoint or rebuild as required. Install new caps which shed water and are ventilated to exterior, with insect screens, low profile. We suggest double galvanized sheet metal to avoid "copper green" staining in run off. |
| .2 | Copper flashing repairs | MR | Some bituminous patching has occurred. This is not a proper long term repair. Monitor for leaks and undertake proper soldered copper repairs when required. |
| ✓ .3 | Flat roof at Widow's Walk shows minor cracking | III | This small area of built up roof is showing minor cracking of flood coat. Monitor for leaks and plan on future replacement. Suggest consideration of single membrane or metal roof for this area. |
| ✓ .4 | Missing Roof Balustrade | III | The flat area was originally distinguished by a decorative balustrade visible in 1910 photograph. Lack of proper maintenance likely led to its removal earlier in this Century. Consideration should be given to its replacement as the house would benefit aesthetically. |

HISTORICAL HOUSE

ACTION

PRIORITY

AREA/ITEM

Roof - 1930's Addition Area (including back porch)

- .5 Chimney caps to nonused
flues to be added/replaced
by vented type
- ✓ .6 Slate roof needs to
be replaced

See .1 above

II

II

It is clear that the slates in this area are at the end of their life. They are delaminating, cracked and breaking free. Many slates are repaired or are in need of repair so until they are replaced, this area must be monitored closely and well maintained to avoid leaks and damage to the interior. Associated flashings and guttering are also in a poor state of repair with some open joints, bent and damaged material, failing gutter railing, and many unsightly bituminous repairs. These should also be monitored and repaired until replaced. The replacement roof should be an exact duplicate of the present 1930's roof; both in materials and style. Record existing roof before replacement and retain some pieces for reference later.

Attic ventilation is required to help prevent condensation and control humidity levels in the attic. A "concealed" design should be developed when roofing is redone. This could incorporate unused fire place flues or a specially designed ridge vent.

HISTORICAL HOUSE

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

Roof - stables

- .7 This asphalt shingle roof needs to be replaced

II

The existing asphalt shingles are curled and visibly near the end of their life as are the associated gutters and flashings which are damaged with open joints and railing of gutters failing. Undertake research into "original" roofing materials. It seems likely that the stables, given its prominence in the overall composition of the House, grounds and walling, was roofed in slate. This should be confirmed through historic reference as physically, no evidence of previous roof types appears to exist. We recommend that this roof be replaced at the same time as the 1930's addition and serious consideration be given to slate.

EXTERIOR WALLS

House Areas

- .8 Building cleaning

(only under certain conditions)

III/MR

There is a build up of a sooty/oily surface which has attracted dirt to the stone. This is more prevalent on the sandstone than dolomite. Although these pollutants are not "good" for the stone, the present level of soiling does not warrant immediate action. When done, great care must be

HISTORICAL HOUSE

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.8 (Continued)

exercised as both stones are highly sensitive to aggressive chemical cleaners, especially acids and high pressure water. Test patches should be done in a concealed area and observed for $\pm$ 3 months for any unwanted effects. Test procedures and products should be recorded and form the basis of the cleaning specification.

✓ .9 Repairs and/or stabilization, loss of exterior face from building stones above ground floor level

II

There is some loss of stone surface (see photos). This will be a combined effect of acid rain, wetting/drying and freezing/thawing, aggravated by moisture transmission and condensation from the interior. Repairs will take the form of minor replacement (some stones, dutchmen etc.) and stabilization through control of interior humidity levels and application of stone consolidants. For consolidation some samples will have to be removed and sent for testing, the results of which will form the basis of the specification for this work.

✓ .10 Loss of stone material grade to ground floor

II

This area of the wall, particularly at the front (north) side of the house, is affected as .3 above. However, because of rising damp and de-icing salts, the effect is much more serious. Tests should be done to determine salt content and, if necessary, this should be corrected before other action is taken. Other action to be taken is similar to .9 above plus

HISTORICAL HOUSE

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
✓ .11 Foundations losing mortar	II/MR	One exploratory hole was dug to review the effects of a large tree growing adjacent to the wall (see below). Foundation wall mortar in this area was beginning to fail with some joints open and a probe could be inserted $\pm$ 4". Loss of foundation mortar strength is a serious issue and will, in time, lead to upper wall movement and increased water penetration. More test holes should be sunk to greater depth to confirm this condition. Repairs will require repointing of wall and perhaps liquid grouting, parging and dampproofing to the footing level at which time it may be desirable to install new weeping tile drainage.
✓ .12 Front porch repairs to foundation walls	I	Severe deterioration of the rubble foundation walls is evident. This is likely due to freeze/thaw, wet/dry and aggravated by de-icing salt. Stone rubble mortar to be tested for salt content, loose mortar removed and walls pointed or rebuilt. Cladding stones including stair slabs to be repointed. Porch and surface stones, and cladding are exfoliating as per .10 above and need repair/replacement, particularly on the east side.
✓ .13 Porch superstructure repairs (original colour)	III/MR	The superstructure appears sound. However the severe build up of paint is starting to obscure some detail. Consider paint stripping prior to next painting.

HISTORICAL HOUSE

ACTION

PRIORITY

AREA/ITEM

and preserve paint samples for future reference.

I An area of paint and/or wood failure is evident at the northeast corner of the porch balustrade. Repair wood, seal and prime, repaint and repair protective flashings at the same time.

Stables

II Generally the exterior walls show signs of deterioration and changes in several areas and are in need of careful attention as soon as possible; particularly the foundations which are failing, causing considerable movement in the upper walls.

MR There is clear evidence of openings to McNab Street which have been closed off. The date of this change should be researched and reviewed with respect to future interpretation.

II The jointing of the exterior wall has been repaired numerous times and is a smorgasbord of pointing materials and techniques. Much of the pointing uses grey portland cement as its base coat and is far too hard and aesthetically incorrect. All unacceptable painting is to be cut out and replaced by a softer mixed white cement, lime and sand graded and coloured appropriately. The primary facades were

.13 (Continued)

.14 Exterior walls - general

.15 Exterior wall changes, previous openings filled in

.16 Exterior wall mortar and existing "pointing" failures and use of concrete materials

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.16 (Continued)

to the house. Although it is difficult to find masons with this skill, the building is suffering aesthetically from this loss and this "pointing" should also be redone.

.17 Foundation failures from loss of mortar integrity

II

Two excavations, one on the south wall and one on the west wall exposed the foundations to the footing level. At both test pits the foundations showed severe loss of mortar and mortar strength. A prob could be sunk + 8" in spots. This loss of mortar has caused "settlement" of the upper walls causing sever cracking and will continue to lead to progressive structural failure until repaired. The building should be excavated, loose mortar removed, the foundation repointed, rebuilt and/or liquid grouted, parged and dampproofed.

.18 Underpinning of existing walls at new basement

MR

A new partial basement was dug under the east side of the stables. The walls are of poured concrete 4-6" thick and appear to "retain" earth under the historic footings and not to underpin the wall. This situation should be monitored and/or the walls in this area should be underpinned when other foundation work is undertaken (See .17).

.19 Cracking of exterior walls

II

As the foundation walls fail, the upper wall areas are allowed to slip in shear and/or rotation resulting in cracks

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.19 (Continued)

appearing, particularly at points of concentrated loads adjacent to windows and doors (column effect). Once the foundations are stabilized these cracks, which are open to the interior, and filled at the exterior should be filled throughout and possibly reinforced using steel dowelling. This fills is to be a soft pointing mixture at the faces with a liquid grout fill.

.20 Loss of stone face on east side of the stables

I

The most extensive loss of stone facing is on the east side of the stables across most of the wall face. It is difficult to determine why this is so as no unusual source of water infiltration was observed. Some stones have been incorrectly laid with vertical bedding planes and have seriously deteriorated. Some stone replacement, or dutchmen will be required and serious consideration should be given to stone consolidation, in the near future, to retain original material in situ as long as possible.

.21 Building Trim

III

The building trim at facias, soffits, porches etc. appears to be largely sound and in good condition. Where paint build up is severe causing alligatoring, consideration should be given to localized paint stripping leaving the sound areas. High humidity is causing some paint delamination, particularly at the windows.

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.21 (Continued)

A couple of pieces of trim are missing (see photo). This is minor and should be replaced prior to the next painting (soffit, northeast corner)

DOORS AND WINDOWS

House Areas

.22 Leaded glass at main entrance doorway - north side

II

Lead comes are slipping under the weight of the glass. These panels should be removed and sent to a specialist shop for resetting, spot soldering and reinforcing. Until addressed, they will slowly continue to deform.

.23 Glazing and reputtying

II

Some areas of glazing putty failure was observed. Failed putty at all windows where this occurs should be removed and replaced and any glazing repairs done at the same time. This should be coordinated with window painting. Failed putty allows for deterioration of sash, mullions and muntins and should not be left.

II

Similarly there is some deterioration of window sash due to condensation on windows from high humidity levels despite installation of storm windows. Adjust humidity levels and repair paint and putty where it is broken down as this "coating" will help to preserve wood elements.

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
.24 Sealants at doors and windows	II	Most windows and door frames have had sealant applied and this is in good condition. However some spots have been missed. Complete installation prior to next painting.
.25 Storm windows	MR	The Consultant was informed that these are applied annually although they were off at the time of review. Their installation should be monitored through the winter and notes taken regarding condensation and ice build up. If high humidity levels are to be maintained, consideration should be given to removable interior sealants and/or interior "sull sash " (storms).
.26 Flash glass window at centre stair	MR	The decorative coloured (flushed) glass window in the south stair wall is cracked. Repairs are difficult and replacement undesirable. A very fine silicone bead from the outside would help to seal this unit otherwise this should be left and monitored.
<u>Stables</u>		
.27 Windows in need of repair, reputty, reglazing and sealants	I	The poor condition of the windows allows wind driven rain to enter the building. Windows for this building should be researched and a policy for "restoration" or renovation developed. Windows should then be repaired, restored, or replaced appropriately including repair of deteriorated wood frame and sash, reglazing, reputtying and application of

<u>AREA/ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
.27 (Continued)		sealant around frames. Masonry window sills should also be made sound (to be undertaken as part of .16 above).
<u>INTERNAL STRUCTURE</u>		
House Areas		
.28 General remarks	MR	The structure of the house appears to be generally sound except as noted below. Some deflection of wood members is evident at the main stair opening but is not felt to be serious. Recent installation of sprinklers, although aesthetically well done, resulted in the notching of many floor joists from above. These notches appear to have been done (see photos) near the shear end of the joists at the Hallway walls and appear not to have induced structural movement. However, this should be monitored for residual effects.
.29 Settlement of floor in back "vestibule" area (off rear porch)	III	A semi-formal "vestibule" and powder room area separates the Housekeeper's Area and Kitchen from the main house in the 1930's wing. The floor, an original ceramic tile has settled 1/2" along a central line causing a crack which runs the width of the addition. This crack appears old and may relate to the "pre-stressing" of the wood by the load of a tile finish and cement base. This area should be monitored for continued movement to confirm its apparent stability. If stable, it should

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

Stables

.29 (Continued)

left as is. If moving, consider additional support from below. Do not disturb the existing 1930's finishes.

.30 Structural changes and repairs

III

The existing structure is a simple one and the materials are generally sound. Some "defects" relate to previous uses of the building which have led to openings in the second floor and should be repaired.

II

An area of "rot" appears to have developed in the southeast corner. These member should be cut out and replaced and all surrounding areas treated with a wood preservative. The stalls have been removed but their layout and profile are "shadowed" onto the exterior walls and can be easily determined. Original stable posts have been removed and two have been reused.

MR

A policy for use and interpretation of the building should be determined and repairs/alterations conducted accordingly.

Partitioning and Finishes

.31 General Comments

Interior partitioning and finishes appear to be sound except as noted below. Comments related to interior problems involve high humidity and visible dampness particularly in the basement (see item .11 above and .31 below)

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.32 Dampness in China Storage

II

Only one area of "original" basement finishes exists, as the northeast corner of the basement was largely renovated in the 1930's. Dampness here is in the window area, the corner adjacent to the tree at the exterior and the floor.

a) Window Area:

Dampness here will be improved by work described above - Exterior Walls and Doors and Windows.

b) Tree Area:

Should be improved by foundation repairs and removal of tree.

II/MR

c) Floor:

A hole was opened to expose the subfloor area. It appears that the flooring, 1" pine planks, rests directly on sleepers which are set directly on a sand/ash (dirt) floor beneath. These sleepers were rotted away in the area of the opening and it must be assumed other spots are also deteriorated although the floor does not appear to be generally stressed. This area should be monitored generally and where damage is evident (central area - China

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.32 (Continued)

Storage), the floor planks removed and sleeper replacement undertaken. When (a) and (b) above are complete, dampness in this area should be reduced and it may be possible to preserve the bulk of the existing flooring.

.33 Cracks in the ceiling -
Dining Room, Morning Room

III/MR

Two diagonal cracks were observed in the ceiling of the dining room. These cracks appear not to be new and are relatively fine. It is recommended that these be monitored for movement for a 12 month period and if they appear stable, the next time the ceiling is painted they can be filled. Should they be increasing in number or size, further analysis of the movement will be necessary to determine the cause (see item .26).

.34 Hardwood floors - ground
floor

MR

Most of the ground floor has a strip oak finish. This finish floor appears to vary in age somewhat from area to area. It is almost certainly not the original floor finish, but may date from the turn of the century or later. The floor appears to be in good condition generally. Gaps under several door frames appear to relate to the previous installation of the door thresholds which have since been removed. Of some concern is the

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.34 (Continued)

wearing away of this floor, particularly near the front entrance now that the house is a public facility. Limestone fines adhering to visitors shoes will, over time act as an abrasive to "sand" away the floor. The imitation oriental carpet in the hall are a good idea. These should remain and be rearranged annually to avoid "sculpting" the only exposed wood. An entrance mat should also be provided on the front porch for visitors to wipe their feet.

INFRASTRUCTURE

See Mechanical/Electrical portion of this report.

.35 Basement fireplace
(original cooking fireplace)

MR

This fireplace although the original Kitchen fireplace, was substantially altered in the 1930's recreation room work so as to be "new" to that period including new lining, facing mantel and door to the bake oven. The structure and the inner oven are all that remain as original. The bake oven interior shows sand and dusting from slow mortar deterioration, however it was reported there is no actual water found here. The oven could be cleaned out and interpreted and when the foundation exterior is addressed, repointed and dampproofed from the outside.

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

SITE

.36 Existing stone garden walls
- general

.37 Garden wall repointing

II

The surrounding garden walls again represent work of different ages. Generally the walls are in sound condition with the exception of required maintenance, by way of pointing and an area along McNab Street which is leaning outward.

Similar to the house and stables, there exists a variety of pointing and a need to repoint where mortar failure and loss requires; particularly in the southwest corner area, although the need generally exists to a lesser degree. Repointing of joints should be undertaken not only above but below grade to maintain wall stability and include careful repointing of the "capping" stones to keep water out of the wall from above. Hard Portland cement based mortar should be removed and new mortar installed to correspond to the wall base mortar. This will vary relative to the age of the wall. The pointing mix should never be harder than the bedding mix.

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.38 Leaning garden wall

II/MR

A section of wall opposite the east wall of the house leans outward toward McNab Street. This lean is the result of wall retaining three to four feet of earth on the house side of the wall. It is likely this wall has been "creeping" outward slowly ever since this area was terraced in the 1930's landscaping design. As the wall angle increases, so will the rate of lean. Although not immediately in danger it is desirable to retain the existing wall as opposed to rebuilding at some future date. To do this the earth behind the wall will have to be excavated and a new hidden retaining or bracing structure inserted which could then be concealed once backfilled. Freely draining gravel backfill should be used and pressure relieving drains added through the wall.

.39 Trees adjacent to existing house

II

Several trees have been planted near house. This was not problematic when they were smaller however several of these have been allowed to grow to maturity and two in particular are an immediate threat to the house. These are the Mountain Ash located at the northeast and northwest corners of the house. At the northeast corner

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.39 (Continued)

dampness in the basement is evident and at the northwest corner the wall of the house appears to be moving inward under the counter balancing pressure of the tree. These trees should be removed and replaced with smaller decorative trees if desired which are changed quickly to avoid them growing to maturity. Foundation repairs should be done in these areas when the roots are removed (see item .11).

.40 Flagstone paths adjacent to the house and grading are incorrectly sloped

II

The existing flagstone paving around the house and porch generally do not drain well away from the house. Further, these stones have been mortared together which, in our climate, is not recommended as frost heave will break up this mortar and allow "panels" of the stone to shift, creating a trip hazard. Lift the stone paths and adjust the bed by adding new fines to create slope away from the house. This should be coordinated with other local grading work to ensure all areas slope away from the house. Relay the paving stones and the sharp masons sand between.

AREA/ITEM

PRIORITY

ACTION

.41 Automatic sprinklers
wetting walls

II

It was noted that an automatic sprinkler system is used to water the grounds nightly throughout the summer. It is imperative that the heads do not wash water onto the masonry walls of any structure. They should be reviewed and head changed or adjustments to the system undertaken. This level of constant wetting is very hard on the masonry and promotes mortar and stone deterioration.

.42 Site Archaeology

MR

It was clear from shards uncovered in the test pits that material some archaeological interest exists below grade. It is recommended that exploratory pits be excavated by archaeologists prior to foundation excavation and repair work to avoid the loss of this buried resource. Furthermore, any excavation work should be done with care and, should any historic material be uncovered, immediately be stopped until the significance can be determined.

5c

RECOMMENDATION

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts
LACAC Secretary

DATE: November 19, 1990

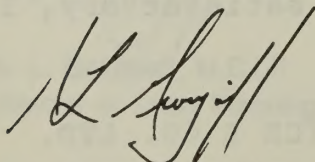
FROM: A. L. Georgieff
Director of Local Planning

SUBJECT: Church of the Ascension - Approval of Heritage Funding

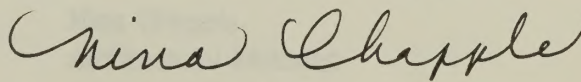
RECOMMENDATION:

That LACAC approve a designated property grant of \$3000 towards stone masonry repairs estimated to cost \$348,570.

Respectfully submitted,



A. L. Georgieff, M.C.I.P.
Director of Local Planning



Nina Chapple
Architectural Historian

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: N/A

BACKGROUND:

1. The Church of the Ascension, designated in 1987, has just made its first application for heritage funding. The church intends to make a second application in 1991 for both a designated property grant and a loan from the City's Community Heritage Fund.



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COMPARTMENT INTERIOR BUILDING MATERIALS

15 November 1990

The Church of the Ascension
64 Forest Ave & John St. S.
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 1X1

Attention: Mr. W.C. Hall

Dear Sir: Re: Stone Restoration

This letter will confirm that a contract for stone restoration, on the Church of the Ascension, in the amount of \$348,570.00, has been agreed upon and we expect to commence with the project in approximately two week's time.

It is estimated that, by year's end (1990), the financial value of work completed would be around twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00).

Trusting the above information is satisfactory, I am,

Yours truly,

MALCOLM ISBISTER & CO. LTD.

M. Isbister

M. Isbister

MI/s

CC:- FAXed to Mr. John Gamble
Hamilton City Hall

5d

RECOMMENDATION

REPORT TO: Charlene Coutts
LACAC Secretary

DATE: November 19, 1990

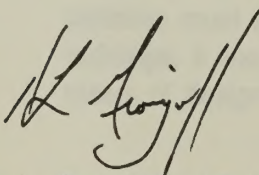
FROM: A. L. Georgieff
Director of Local Planning

SUBJECT: 260 MacNab Street North - Approval of Heritage Funding

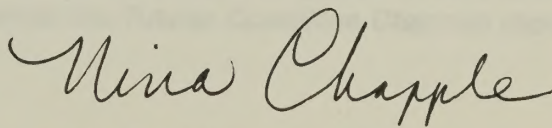
RECOMMENDATION:

That LACAC approve a designated property grant of \$1125 to match one-half the cost estimate of \$2250 to repair the foundation supporting the front bay window.

Respectfully submitted,



A. L. Georgieff, M.C.I.P.
Director of Local Planning



Nina Chapple
Architectural Historian

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: N/A

BACKGROUND:

1. This property, which comprises one unit of a six-unit late 19th century brick terrace is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, as are the two adjacent units at 256 and 258 MacNab Street North which have already received heritage funding.

LACAC RESEARCH SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES

6a

DATE: Wednesday, October 10, 1990

TIME: 5:30 - 7:00 p.m.

PLACE: Planning Department Library

PRESENT: Rob Brough, Chairman
Tony Butler
Jane Rigby
Nina Chapple
Ann Gillespie

ABSENT: David Cuming
John Mokrycke

1. St. Thomas Anglican Church - designation request by congregation

COMMENTS/ACTION: In view of policy recently adopted by the Niagara Diocese that parishes must seek bishop's approval before pursuing heritage designation of their church buildings, it was agreed that staff should contact the Futures Committee Chairman about the status of designation request.

2. Auchmar Gatekeeper's Lodge, 71 Claremont Drive - eligibility for designation

Issue of designation raised by interest recently expressed by neighbours in property.

COMMENTS/ACTION: Agreed that former gatekeeper's lodge is still worthy of designation, despite alterations made to windows when cottage was converted to an architect's office several years ago. Designation would give some measure of control over future renovations which could further undermine its architectural integrity.

Staff requested to contact occupant, architect Howard Mark, to find out whether he owned the building and whether he favoured designation.

3. Additions to Inventory

- a. 163 and 167 Rebecca Street
- b. 1651 King Street East
- c. 255 MacNab Street North
- d. 162 Hess Street North

COMMENTS/ACTION: Above properties all evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest. Recommendation: that LACAC add these five buildings to Inventory.

LACAC RESEARCH SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES

6b

DATE: Wednesday, November 7, 1990

TIME: 5:30 - 7:00 p.m.

PLACE: Planning Department Library

PRESENT: Rob Brough, Chairman
Tony Butler
Jane Rigby
Nina Chapple
Ann Gillespie
Stan Bury, guest*

ABSENT: David Cuming
John Mokrycke

* Architectural Science student at Mohawk College with an interest in preservation.

1. Business Arising from Last Meeting - 71 Claremont Drive

Staff contacted Howard Mark re: ownership and designation of Auchmar Gatekeeper's Lodge. He does own the building but is not presently interested in having it designated, partly because of further renovations which may be undertaken at some point in future such as adding a dormer at rear and a sunroom.

2. 549 Stone Church Road (Ilsted) - proposed linkage to new commercial mall (Highridge Plaza)

Architect, Bruce Rankin, with client George Barclay, and John Sakala, Site Plan Control Officer (Planning Department) attended meeting to work out a solution to Research Sub-Committee's concerns with design of proposed linkage of new one-storey mall with existing 1850s stone house. Site plan approved subject to approval of elevations; referred to Research Sub-Committee for comments and discussed at meeting held October 3rd (see minutes); suggested improvements subsequently forwarded to John Sakala.

Architect's rationale for original design:

- need for canopy to screen ductwork on roof.
- no attempt to merge roof canopy with sloped roof of house because of anticipated technical problems arising from juncture of metal and slate roofs.
- new doorway at corner of rear wall of stone house necessary for office plan to work; foresees no structural problems.

Several alternatives were presented at November 7th meeting to address Research Sub-Committee's concerns with linkage of old and new structures; acceptable compromise featured punched windows and canopy terminated with decorative cross-gable (design element of main facade canopy) separated from gable roof of house by short visible section of flat roof.

Above solution considered by Research Sub-Committee to be more sympathetic to historic building than original or any alternative design. Suggestion: even though foundations have already been dug, wall of linking section could still be recessed slightly (4" - thickness of one brick) to create a better visual separation between new and old structures and a better juncture between smooth brick wall and rough stone masonry construction; architect agreed to provide 4"x4" chase at juncture.

Architect to submit for final site plan approval a revised elevation with changes agreed upon.

3. Manse, 51 Herklmer Street (designated) - proposed new garage

Review of plans to rebuild existing rear garage with some design changes. Council approval not required as garage is a later addition and not mentioned in Reasons for Designation. Research Sub-Committee requested to comment on elevation, however, as garage faces Park Street and is a highly visible extension of west facade of manse.

COMMENTS/ACTION: Deferred due to absence of photographs showing west side of manse with existing rear garage addition. Staff requested to take photographs for next meeting.

4. 53 Lake Avenue North, Warden Park (listed) - proposed demolition

Recommendation from Director of Property to Parks and Recreation Committee (October 29, 1990): "that an application be made to the Planning and Development Committee to permit the demolition of the City-owned building known as 53 Lake Avenue North which is in a deplorable condition and becoming a safety hazard".

Early twentieth century concrete block house located in Warden Park on the east side of Lake Avenue just north of Queenston Road listed by LACAC in February 1987 following a site visit to record nearby wooden barn slated for demolition. Vacant house found to be in good condition at the time, with most of its original exterior and interior features intact.

Use of existing house as a Seniors' Drop-In Centre approved in principle by Parks and Recreation Committee in 1987 but City Architect later recommended it be demolished for a new senior citizens' centre. House has deteriorated considerably in the last few years.

COMMENTS/ACTION: Committee members expressed regret over imminent demolition of house and concern that a City-owned "listed" building was not maintained in better condition. Committee agreed not to oppose demolition in this case as house does not have sufficient architectural or historical value to merit designation.

Reiterating comments made at an earlier meeting of Research Sub-Committee (June 1989), it was agreed that the City should play a leadership role in architectural conservation by considering the adoption of a policy to conserve and adaptively re-use City-owned "listed" and "designated" buildings. City-owned buildings of heritage significance should be identified and evaluated; and policies and guidelines to promote their preservation and continued use established. The implementation of such a program would require a restoration architect qualified to evaluate the condition and economic feasibility of the retention and re-use of heritage buildings.

5. Canadian Westinghouse Head Office (designated) - review of plans for conversion of building to residential use (Meridian Housing Co-op)

Proposal to convert office building to condominiums presented to LACAC by Snider Reichard March Architects at October meeting; review of drawings delegated to Research Sub-Committee.

Proposed exterior alterations:

- small square heating vents punched through walls between windows on north and south elevations;
- wooden sash windows to be replaced by fixed pane, aluminum or vinyl frame windows made to look like existing windows.

COMMENTS/ACTION:

- no objections to changes at base of south elevation for entrance stairways.
- new vents small enough to be fairly unobtrusive: only a minor intervention and therefore acceptable from an architectural conservation standpoint. Suggestion: paint metal grilles to match colour of brick masonry.
- objections to use of sealed metal or vinyl window units: Committee members all expressed preference for operable wooden windows; pointed out, however, that decision may have been in part based on noise factor (site considered to be too noisy for residential use).

6. T.H. & B. Roundhouse (listed) - proposed demolition

Further discussion of adaptive re-use. Committee informed that Scott Galbraith from Department of Economic Development, would help to market building if a marketable use could be found. Suggestion from Lou Sage: may need to relocate City's storage facility for large machinery, currently located in area by Chedoke Golf Course to be converted to residential use; roundhouse could be solution: possibility to be investigated by Joe Pavelka, Director of Public Works.

COMMENTS/ ACTION: Re: suggestion of a light industrial use made at previous meeting, noted that High Tech Mall on the Mountain was a regional initiative of Economic Development. Committee strongly endorsed idea of converting it to a storage facility for City's large machinery. CP needs to be persuaded that building has viable uses which would be more profitable than demolition; question raised as to whether CP would consider selling property or leasing it on a long-term basis.

Other suggestions: alert all parties with a potential interest in preservation and adaptive re-use of roundhouse: e.g. the Institute of Power Engineers, Hamilton Pump Group (which undertook return of 1859 pumphouse stations to steam operation), organizers of steam festival in Milton, and other local steam and train buffs.

7. Anglican Diocese of Niagara - policy re: designation of church buildings

Discussion and response to Archbishop Bothwell's position on heritage designation and the problem of redundant church buildings (as reported in the Niagara Anglican).

COMMENTS/ACTION:

Committee members expressed great concern over position taken by the Diocese re: designation of individual churches, noting that a number of designated Anglican churches in the Diocese of Niagara had received substantial amounts of heritage funding.

Staff requested to obtain background information on designated Anglican churches and the assistance provided by heritage funding.

8. Raich House, 179 Mary Street (listed) - designation request

Evaluation of house for designation in response to request from current owner of property. Architectural importance: 1 1/2 storey mid-19th century Classical Revival frame house; one of few remaining pre-Confederation frame houses in Hamilton, noteworthy for its symmetrical facade with 6 over 6 sash windows and elegant doorway with a transom light and Ionic columns supporting an entablature.

COMMENTS/ACTION: Committee members all agreed house was very worthy of designation. Recommendation to designate property to be forwarded to LACAC.

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